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MBFR SESSION ENDS 11 JULY; TO RESUME IN SEPTEMBER

AU041300 Paris AFP in English 1231 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Text] Vienna, July 4 (AFP) -- The Western alliance today accused the Warsaw Pact countries of preventing any progress in verifying eventual troop reductions in central Europe.

The charge was made at the 401st session of the Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction (MBFR) talks here between member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the Warsaw Pact.

Josef Holik, head of the West German delegation said: "The East evades, in practice, an in-depth discussion of verification issues."

Conference circles do not believe that any progress will be made here before this round of MBFR talks end on July 11.

They will be continued on September 26, U.S. delegation spokesman John Karch said.

The MBFR talks will soon enter their 12th year.

STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE ADJOURNS UNTIL SEPTEMBER

AU051451 Paris AFP in English 1441 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Stockholm July 5 (AFP) -- The 35-member Conference on Disarmament in Europe adjourned for summer recess here today after Soviet and U.S. delegates exchanged traditional accusations of delaying decision-making.

However U.S. delegate James A. Goodby said some progress had been made by delaying decision-making.

Mr Goodby accused his Soviet counterpart, Oleg Grinevsky, of refusing to consider practical steps towards disarmament, such as more verification of military manoeuvers, a proposal issued by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

Mr Grinevsky, urging that is was time to write up a new disarmament proposal, criticised the "increasingly rigid attitude of the United States and their allies" and charged that Washington did not clearly state its commitment to no first use of force. The West refuses to sign an agreement on that point.

The Soviet delegate stood on his interpretation of earlier agreements whereby all naval and air force maneuvers around Europe should be announced, a position which NATO finds objectionable.

Meanwhile, Mr Goodby charged that there was not enough checking on the other party's military maneuvers overall, especially since the agreement on announcing maneuvers only applies to those involving more than 20,000 men.

The conference, which brings together all countries of Europe plus the United States and Canada, next convenes September 10 to October 18.

ALIA CHAIRS CC PLENUM; CAMI ELECTED SECRETARY

AU091900 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 9 Jul 85

["Communique on 12th AWP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee, the 12th AWP Central Committee Plenum convened on 8-9 July 1985. It examined a report by the AWP Central Committee Politburo, "Let Us Struggle for the Frontal Fulfillment of the Planned Tasks With a Strong Regimen of Thrift," which was delivered by Comrade Adil Carcani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

After a broad discussion of the delivered report, the AWP Central Committee approved it unanimously and adopted the relevant decisions.

Acting on the proposals of the AWP Central Committee Politburo, the plenum unanimously elected Comrade Foto Cami, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member as secretary of the AWP Central Committee.

At the conclusion of the plenum, Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee, also spoke.

[Signed] The 12th AWP Central Committee Plenum. Tirana, 9 July 1985.

ATA REPORTS BORDER TALKS WITH GREEK GOVERNMENT

AU041225 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Text] Tirana, July 3 (ATA) -- In the spirit of relations of good neighbourliness existing between the two countries and in accord with the agreement reached between the Government of the PSR of Albania and the Government of the Greek Republic, negotiations began in Athens on July 2 between the delegations of both countries with regard to the maintenance and repairment of the border marks. They will talk also of the measures to be adopted in order to prevent and solve the border incidents.

'ANNOUNCEMENT' ON LIBYAN OFFICIAL'S VISIT

AU081443 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Jul 85 pp 1-2

["Announcement on the Official and Friendly Visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria of Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah"]

[Text] At the invitation of Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, from 4 to 6 July, Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, made an official and friendly visit in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

He was received by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, to whom he handed a personal message from the leader of the 1 September Revolution in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. During their meeting they reviewed bilateral relations and the most important international issues of mutual interest. Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council conveyed to Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution, greetings and wishes for further progress and prosperity on the part of the friendly Libyan people. Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki also had a meeting with Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The talks between Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. They reviewed the development until now of the two friendly countries' relations in political and other areas, and discussed ways for their further development and expansion.

The Bulgarian and Libyan sides highly evaluated their bilateral relations, which have reached a high level of development, and confirmed their willingness to further expand and strengthen these relations in implementing the instructions of the two countries' leaders in the spirit of the 1983 Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation Between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

The two sides noted with satisfaction the development of bilateral cooperation in various areas and confirmed their determination to work in the interest of their peoples to reveal new prospects in developing cooperation in the areas of constructing joint projects, culture, sports, propaganda, tourism, and health protection. An agreement was reached on organizing meetings between the appropriate interested departments for working out of concrete programs on implementing the set tasks and goals.

The Bulgarian side highly evaluated the efforts of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in constructing the new Libyan society, achieving Arab unity, and strengthening world peace and security. It condemns the military provocations, economic blockade, and propaganda campaign of U.S. imperialism against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, and expresses its support of the Libyan people and its efforts in protecting its independence and national sovereignty against all provocational actions and threats, especially in the area of the Gulf of Sidra.

The Libyan side highly evaluated the principled and constructive policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria aimed at strengthening peace in Europe and the world and turning the Balkans into a region of good-neighbourliness, understanding, and cooperation, and a nuclear-free zone. It condemns the psychological war and propaganda campaign, conducted by certain circles in the United States and some NATO countries against the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The two sides reviewed the contemporary international situation and expressed their deep concern with the continuation of the tension, which is a result of the imperialist policy, aimed at intensifying the arms race, and of the plans of the United States to militarize space, along with deploying nuclear missiles in several West European countries, something that threatens the countries of the socialist community, the peoples of Western Europe, the Arab countries, and the Mediterranean.

In this context the two sides highly evaluated the initiatives of the socialist countries, first of all the USSR, aimed at preventing the danger of a nuclear war, stopping the arms race, promoting disarmament, and strengthening world peace.

The two sides confirmed again the great importance of uniting and rallying all progressive forces in the struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, Zionism, and racism.

The Bulgarian and Libyan sides discussion the dangerous situation in the Middle East, which has been created as a result of the continuing Israeli occupation of the usurped Arab lands and the continuous aggressions of Israel, actively supported by U.S. imperialism, and confirmed their steady solidarity to support the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine to foil all liquidation and capitulation plans and their initiatives on solving the Palestinian question, such as the Camp David agreement, and for restoring its irrevocable national rights, including the right to return and create an independent Palestinian state on its own land. They expressed their conviction that the unity of all patriotic and anti-imperialist forces in the Arab world with the socialist community is necessary if their struggle against imperialism and Zionism is to succeed.

The two sides positively evaluated the results of the talks they conducted, and consider that the talks will make a new contribution to strengthening friendship and cooperation between the two friendly countries in political, economic, and cultural areas.

The ratification documents on the Agreement on Legal Cooperation and the Contract on Social Security, signed by the two countries, were exchanged during the visit.

A protocol on cooperation during 1985-1989 was signed between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

The secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah expressed gratitude for the warm hospitality during his visit in the People's Republic of Bulgaria. He invited Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to visit the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

The secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah expressed gratitude for the warm hospitality during his visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

He invited Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to visit the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamhiriyah. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction. The date of the visit will be coordinated later on.

Sofia, 6 July 1985

SOFIA VIEWS REAGAN'S DEFINITION OF TERRORISM

AU091022 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 9 July 85

[Text] Eight days after the incident of the hijacked U.S. TWA aircraft was concluded, U.S. President Ronald Reagan took advantage of this issue in order to once more express a threat of firm action not only against individual organizations, but also against sovereign states that do not suit U.S. political goals, and which he marked with the label of "international terrorism."

In a speech to the American lawyers' association, President Reagan declared that the United States will not tolerate being threatened and subjected to terror, and that it will adopt appropriate actions. He appealed to Washington's allies to follow his example.

The President of the United States defines the struggle of the peoples and countries for political and economic independence and against the diktat of the United States as "international terrorism." He described the support of the USSR to this struggle as "support for terrorist organizations."

HUNGARY'S DEPUTY FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER VISITS

AU091312 Sofia BTA in English 1219 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Sofia, July 9 (BTA) -- Today Mr Georgi Karamanev, deputy premier and minister of production and trade in consumer goods, received Mr Ferenc Spilak, Hungary's deputy minister of foreign trade. They surveyed the fulfillment of the protocol on the exchange of consumer goods between the two ministries this year. Special attention was paid to the widening of techno-scientific cooperation, home trade and public catering. They discussed the future prospects for cooperation in the next five year period.

ZHIVKOV GREETS REAGAN ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

AU041122 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, has sent a greetings message to U.S. President Ronald Reagan on the U.S. national holiday -- Independence Day. The message addresses greetings and wishes for success of the U.S. people. It expresses confidence that relations between Bulgaria and the United States can develop normally in the interest of the two peoples of mutually beneficial cooperation, peace, and security, if there is goodwill and sincere willingness on both sides.

BRATISLAVA CRITICIZES REAGAN SPEECH ON TERRORISM

LD091137 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0500 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Review of international topics by editor Michal Michalcik]

[Text] Let us now discuss yesterday's speech by U.S. President Reagan at the American Bar Association conference in Washington. The White House chief dealt primarily with terrorism, a sickness that has spread a great deal in international relations recently and that in no way is conducive to resolving the current aggravated situation. On the contrary, more and more innocent victims are claimed by it. When the people of the United States recently felt the consequences of terrorism, it was expected that the U.S. President would adopt a desirable and above all realistic attitude to this problem. President Reagan has again confused black and white. Our New York correspondent Vladimir Solecky has more details:

Ronald Reagan did not choose a particularly suitable platform for his speech -- an annual conference of the American Bar Association. Belligerent rhetoric against soverign states, including a list of countries that allegedly encourage terrorism, sounded rather curious at a gathering of people who should know best how the law qualifies such accusations without providing evidence. Moreover, this came from the mouth of a statesman whose government refuses to respect the jurisdiction of the International Court in The Hague when its own terrorist actions are to be tried there.

At the same time the American public can have no illusions about who organized mercenary Somozist units which terrorize peaceful Nicaraguan peasants from Honduras, and is equally well informed from television reports about the training camps of killers in Alabama, Georgia, and other American states. Among those who completed training in those camps were two Sikhs who were preparing to assassinate the Indian prime minister and who are suspected as the perpetrators of the recent catastrophe involving the Indian airliner.

[Michalcik] The U.S. President thus did not say one word about the real causes of the spread of terrorism. He did not because he could not. Otherwise he would have had to accuse his own government of openly supporting terrorist actions, from Nicaragua and Afghanistan to Lebanon and South Africa.

Wherever there is increasing opposition to the neocolonialistic policy of capitalist countries, wherever the struggle for political and economic freedom is intensifying, there -- according to President Reagan -- emerges a new nest of terrorism that must be eliminated, whether it be by increased financial aid for hired mercenaries -- as is the case currently in Angola and Afghanistan -- or by an undisguised blockade of airports, economic sanctions, or the threat of military intervention, as in the case in Nicaragua and Lebanon.

This is a shortsighted and dangerous policy. As the West German weekly STERN wrote: Washington is ignoring the best way of preventing terrorism: the elimination of its causes. On the contrary, U.S. foreign policy very frequently simply does not take into account the interests of young developing countries, allies itself with dictator regimes, and thereby encourages fanaticism which in turn breeds terrorism.

U.S. BEIRUT MEASURE 'THREATENS' FREE AIR TRAFFIC

AU090959 Bratislava PRAVDA in Czech 8 Jul 85 p 4

[Boris Latta commentary in the "Foreign Policy Note" column: "Washington's Nonbinding Commitments"]

[Text] One week ago U.S. President Ronald Reagan was threatening that, in retribution for the hijacking of the TWA aircraft and the seizing of the hostages, he intended to take steps that would lead to the international isolation of Beirut Airport. He has fulfilled his promise. American airlines must not land in Beirut, and, on the other hand, Lebanese aircraft are banned from using U.S. airports. As is stressed by several American Government figures, Washington presents its action as a willingness to still give preference to diplomatic steps before the use of armed force. THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote a few days ago that the Reagan government is keeping "in reserve" the bombing of Beirut Airport, an attack on the Shi'ite training camps, and the use of agents for catching the hijackers of the Boeing 727.

The U.S. measures stand in contradiction to the commitments undertaken by Washington during negotiations on the fate of the American hostages. The White House indicated within the framework of its measures that the ban on the use of American airports applies even to those airlines of various countries that continue to make use of the services provided by Beirut Airport. Thus it is no longer a matter of exerting pressure on Lebanon, but also a matter of foisting Washington's will on other states. As was stressed in this connection by the Arab Civil Aviation Council, Reagan's reprehensible campaign, in which British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has also unambiguously joined, is a "dangerous precedent that threatens the freedom of international air traffic."

Naturally Tel Aviv has interpreted Washington's anti-Lebanese course in its own way. Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin actually declared that in "liquidating terrorism" -- a term used by the Zionists and imperialists to camouflage the fight against all national liberation and progressive forces, and not merely in the Middle East -- Israel will "unhesitatingly violate international laws." Apart from other things, the Zionist cheiftains get the courage for such statements from the continuing presence of a group of American warships in the eastern Mediterranean, headed by the Nimitz aircraft carrier, anchored "as a warning" in the immediate vicinity of the Lebanese shores.

The U.S. measures in connection with the attempt to isolate Beirut International Airport are part of a hysteria planned in advance and aimed not only against Lebanon, but also against other countries of the Middle East. The maintainance of an atmosphere of fear and uncertainty in the area and the creation of new sources of tension establish the foundation of the global policy pursued by American imperialism in the Middle East. Washington's present behavior must be understood from this viewpoint.

PROSPECTS FOR REAGAN-GORBACHEV MEETING VIEWED

AU081250 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 Jul 85 p 7

[Milan Rusko commentary: "Topics for Geneva"]

[Text] According to a TASS report, Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, will meet U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Geneva on 19-20 November this year.

An easily comprehensible answer to the question of why, in exchanging views with Washington, the USSR has expressed its agreement to such a meeting, is provided by the complex situation in which mankind finds itself at present.

Imperialist forces are imposing an arms race upon mankind. By senselessly piling up nuclear weapons and weapons systems of new generations, they are on the one hand wasting resources that could be used to eliminate global problems such as starvation, disease, environmental pollution, and the like; and on the other hand driving the world closer to the abyss of extinction in a nuclear war. Although all states can and must take part in the search for realistic solutions to burning problems and in easing international tension, a special responsibility for the fate of peace rests above all on the nuclear powers, and on the USSR and the United States in particular. Their diverse, diametrically opposed approaches are borne out, on the one hand, by the dozens of peace proposals that the USSR has put forward at various important international forums in the awareness of the urgency of the problems involving, and on the other, by the intransigent positions of the American strategists who are engaged in "star wars" preparations.

In his speech at a rally of Dnepropetrovsk metallurgists at the end of June, Mikhail Gorbachev declared: "The key task today is to halt the arms race that has swamped the world and to reduce the amassed stockpiles of weapons.... After all, to develop normal relations with the capitalist world we do not, in principle, need nuclear nor any other weapons, provided, of course, that the capitalist world renounces its aggressive designs vis-a-vis the USSR and other socialist countries."

These words can also be recalled in connection with the current Soviet-American talks in Geneva. To demonstrate its goodwill, at the start the USSR introduced a unilateral moratorium on the implementation of countermeasures in Europe in the sphere of intermediate-range missiles and proposed that for the duration of the talks the USSR and the United States declare a moratorium on the development, testing, and deployment of offensive space weapons, and that they also freeze their strategic weapons. Washington has todate not given a constructive reply to these proposals, and it is no secret that it is its fault that the Geneva dialogue has not produced any progress so far.

It is one of the principles of the Soviet peace-oriented foreign policy to seek all available ways and study all possibilities of strengthening peace and international security. Mikhail Gorbachev's meeting with Ronald Reagan could provide a new impetus. No precise program for the meeting has been determined thus far; it is anticipated that this will be done at meetings of the two foreign ministers, Eduard Shevardnadze and George Shultz.

It is the present U.S. Administration that is to blame for the rapid worsening of Soviet-American relations. Ronald Reagan is the first U.S. President since D. Eisenhower who has not met with the highest Soviet representative and has not signed any arms limitation agreement -- through his own fault, it must be added. This has been realized even by the American public. Vladimir Lomeyko, representative of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said at a press confernce in Moscow that a broad range of problems of interest to the two sides would be discussed at the meeting. "It can be assumed," he went on to say, "that these will include the most important problems, especially ways of averting a nuclear war and limiting -- and, if possible -- terminating the arms race on earth and preventing it from being carried into

The almost 5 months separating us from the meeting offer enough time not only to prepare a program, but also the details of the topics under discussion. The international situation will undoubtedly continue to develop in this period and the concrete steps of the two sides will show what positions can be expected at the meeting and what results the talks might produce. Nations expect from the meeting concrete measures to strengthen peace, which has been the objective of the Soviet efforts to date.

STROUGAL VISITS MONGOLIA; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

For Prague radio and Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME accounts of the visit to Mongolia by a Czechoslovak delegation led by Premier Lubomir Strougal, including his talks with Dumaagiyn Sodnom, member of the Politburo of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, and a communique on the visit, see the Mongolia section of the 9 July Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

STROUGAL, GDR'S WEISS DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD092227 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal today at Prague's Hrzan Palace received Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, who is heading the delegation to the 27th joint session of the Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation between the CSSR and the GDR.

The two representatives pointed in their conversation to the main tasks and aims in preparing 5-year plans for the years 1986-1990 and the prospects up to the year 2000. The praised the results achieved in mutual economic and scientific-technological cooperation and in the exchange of goods between the two countries. They stressed that it is necessary and advantageous to develop forms of cooperation that will contribute as far as possible to fulfilling the tasks set out by the CSSR and the GDR in developing science and technology, increasing labor productivity, and intensifying the national economy.

HUSAK SUPPORTS GDR INITIATIVE ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS

AU041911 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 3 Jul 85 p 1

[CTK report: "A Cordial, Comradely Discussion"]

[Text] Prague -- Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, has received Werner Felfe, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, who is paying a friendly working visit to the CSSR at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee.

In a cordial, comradely discussion, which was also attended by Frantisek Pitra, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, the two representatives informed one another about the activities of the CPCZ and the SED in implementing the resolutions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the 10th SED Congress and about preparations of the two parties for their forthcoming congresses. They voiced great appreciation for the all-round development of cooperation between the CPCZ and the SED as well as between the CSSR and the GDR. This cooperation helps to successfully fulfill the tasks of building a developed socialist society in the two countries and is an important contribution to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community in the struggle for peace and progress in the world.

During the talk, Comrade Gustav Husak endorsed the political initiative of the SED and the FRG's SPD to establish a zone free of chemical weapons in Europe. He expressed the readiness of the CPCZ to actively participate in its implementation.

The reception was attended by Helmut Ziebart, ambassador of the CDR to the CSSR.

BILAK, PZPR'S ORZECHOWSKI VIEW PARTY COOPERATION

LD051515 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received Marian Orzechowski, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and rector of the PZPR Academy of Social Sciences, who is on a visit to the CSSR.

In the course of a cordial discussion, they spoke about the further development of cooperation between the two parties, primarily concerning the deepening of contacts between their institutions.

LENART ADDRESSES CPSL CC AKTIV ON ECONOMY

LD082114 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] The working aktiv of the CPSL Central Committee in Bratislava today discussed the fulfillment of the CPCZ and CPSL congress resolutions, preparations for the 17th CPCZ Congress and the CPSL Congress, as well as tasks of involving our economy in international socialist integration.

Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CPSL Central Committee first secretary, said in his concluding address that there is no other way for the economy's development than the path of intensification. He added that this was confirmed in the discussion. In the interest of achieving the national income's planned growth, it is absolutely necessary for socialist economic integration to be further significantly developed. Cooperation and closely specialized division of labor are the only options for our enterprises, production economic units, and our entire economy.

Just as for the production sphere, Comrade Jozef Lenart said, the advantages and necessity of pooling forces are also valid for our scientific-research base. (?The Soviet scientific-technological base) represents inexhaustible possibilities for us in this direction. New forms of scientific-technological cooperation, which have been indicated by the meeting of economic secretaries of the CEMA member-countries' fraternal parties' Central Committees, must be fully and creatively utilized, Comrade Jozef Lenart stressed in his concluding address to the CPSL Central Committee's working aktiv.

POLITBURO REPORT TO 20 JUN 10TH SED CC SESSION

AU011646 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Jun 85 pp 6-11

["From" the Politburo report to the 10th SED Central Committee Plenum delivered by Joachim Herrmann, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, on 20 June in Berlin]

[Text] Dear comrades, since the convening of the 11th SED Congress by the ninth Central Committee Plenum, our party has performed great work. Fundamental guidance for this was given by the speeches of our general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker, at the ninth session and at the consultation between the Secretariat and the Kreis leadership first secretaries. Guided by our party program, those tasks that determine how developed socialist society is to be further established in the GDR and how the GDR will in the future continue to live up to its task as a main pillar of peace in Europe were explained both theoretically and for the everyday struggle.

The decisions of the Ninth Central Committee Plenum touched off a great popular movement for the worthy preparation of the 11th SED Congress, a movement which extends far beyond the ranks of our party and comprises all classes and strata of our people. It distinguishes itself in town and countryside; in the combines, enterprises, cooperatives; at the schools and universities; in the armed organs; and in all sectors of society's life by achieving top performances for the universal strengthening of the GDR, for the benefit of the people, and for peace. Everywhere there is evidence of the endeavors of the workers class, the cooperative peasants, the intelligentsia, the young people, the women, and all other working people to successfully complete implementation of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress and to create a solid foundation for the decisions that will be adopted by the 11th SED Congress.

Just as our party made it a task at the ninth plenum, and as all parties and mass organizations of the GDR adopted it as their own task, the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and of the German people's liberation became the first successfully completed stage on the path tothe 11th SED Congress. In this period the 12th FDJ Parliament adopted its decisions to prepare the 11th SED Congress with high performances in the "Ernst Thaelmann Drive" and to again prove itself as our party's faithful helper and militant reserve. United and firmly rallied around the Central Committee and its general secretary, Erich Honecker, the comrades of the SED have tackled the great tasks of the new stage of preparing the party congress.

The 40th Anniversary of Liberation -- Admonition and Commitment for the Tasks of Today

Dear Comrades, the members and candidate members of the Central Committee have received the report, endorsed by the Politburo, on how our party and the entire GDR people prepared for and celebrated the 40th anniversary. The appeal of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the National Council of the National Front, published in January this year, which carried out a Marxist-Leninist analysis of the historical events and derived from it the lessons for our present-day struggle, emphasized the following: The best monument that can be provided to the fighters of the glorious Red Army, the fighters of the German antifascist resistance, and all fighters of the anti-Hiter coalitionare deeds to strengthen the first socialist state on German soil, and thus deeds for peace.

Today it can be stated that through their great dedication in socialist competition, the working people succeeded in achieving, by 8 May, a plan lead in net production of two work days. This is a noteworthy accomplishment in the decisive field of our struggle.

The Central Committee conveys its gratitude and recognition to the workers, the cooperative peasants, the scientists, the teachers and cultural workers, the women and young people, the members of the National People's Army and of other protection and security organs, and all GDR citizens, for the achievements they accomplished in honor of the 40th anniversary of liberation.

Dear Comrades, on the eve of the 40th anniversary, the cordial meeting between Comrade Erich Honecker and Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secreatry of the CPSU Central Committee, was a high point in the relations of fraternal friendship between our two parties, states, and peoples. On behalf of the GDR working people, Erich Honecker congratualated the Soviet people on the 40th anniversary of the victory in the Great Fatherland War, and underscored the USSR's decisive contribution to the smashing of fascism and the liberation of, among others, the German people. In this victory, he stressed, the first worker-peasant state on German soil has its roots, the state that always was and always will be a faithful friend and reliable ally of the USSR. In the talk the two general secretaries primarily discussed -- in full unanimity -- questions of further deepening the collaboration between the GDR and the USSR, as well as topical international problems. The results were extensively dealt with by the Politburo, which drew the appropriate conclusions for expanding relations for the benefit of our peoples, and gave the necessary instructions to the party and state authorities concerned.

Our country's citizens welcomed with pleasure the fact that the USSR paid great tribute to the struggle of the antifascist German resistance movement by unveiling a memorial to the German antifascists in Krasnogorsk and by laying the foundation stone for an "Ernst Thaelmann memorial" in the newly renaned Ernst Thaelmann Square in Moscow. This is a symbol of internationalism and everlasting German-Soviet friendship. The fact that DKP chairman Herbert Mies and SEW Chairman Horst Schmitt together with Erich Honecker participated in the Moscow meetings and took the floor there, showed that the SED, DKP and SEW -- notwithstanding all the different tasks assigned to them -- are adhering to Thaelmann's legacy and are struggling on the joint front for peace and socialism. This is in line with both the patriotic and internationalist duty of these three parties, which are independent from one another.

This year's mass May Day rallies and the subsequent festive commemoration in Berlin and in all Bezirke on 8 May were powerful demonstrations for socialism and peace, demonstrations of pride in what has been achieved on GDR soil in the past 40 years. Earlier, moving rallies were held on the anniversary of the liberation of fascist concentration camps and the Brandenburg-Goerden penitentiary. At Brandenburg Marienberg Erich Honecker addressed over 100,000 citizens, in the presence of the liberators of 1945, and called upon them -- in the spirit of the oath of the fighters against Hitlerite fascism -- to ward off the dangers from the politicians of imperialist confrontation threatening mankind today. The difficult combat road of our liberators from the battles of Moscow to Berlin received particular tribute at the impressive rally on the Seelower Hoehen. The avowal of the young generation at the Berlin-Treptow cenotaph will remembered forever.

The Polituro is of the opinion that these events have made a lasting impression on the awareness of citizens, especially the younger generations. Press, radio, television, and motion pictures have made their contribution to this.

There was a strong international echo to the speech given by our general secretary at the rally commemorating the 40th anniversary of the destruction of Dresden, which was viewed as an expression of how sincere the GDR is in regarding the sites of the war and of Nazi crimes -- from Leningrad and Stalingrad to Oradour and Lidice, Warsaw and Rotterdam, Midanak and Auschwitz, Buchenwald and Dachau, Bergen-Belsen and Ravensbrueck, Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Conventry and Dresden -- as an admonition and a commitment for the present time to struggle against a new war.

The same spirit also marked the meeting between Soviet and American war veterans, designed to renew the oath of peace taken 40 years ago on the Elbe river, which was held in the presence of German antifascists and tens of thousands of citizens on 25 and 26 April in Torgau. This was in crass contradiction to what went around the world under the catchphrase "Bitburg." From Torgau emanated an appeal to consider the anti-Hitler coalition a precedent for a coalition of realism and reason for the present time, a call to everyone to eventually check the warmongers.

The Politburo emphasizes the multifaceted way in which the 40th anniversary was celebrated in our country. In our party's basic organizations, the friendly parties, and the mass organizations; at the the academies, schools, universities, higher and technical schools, the artists' associations, and armed organs; and in cities and villages festive meetings took place at which the citizens demonstrated their unbreakable alliance with the USSR and their determination to give their best in preparing for the 11th SED Congress.

Soviet war veterans, members of the armies of the anti-Hitler coalition, antifascist resistance fighters from all over the world, who in Berlin and in all Bezirke of the Republic participated in countless meetings, expressed the opinion that the German antifascists, the activists of the first hour, took advantage of the chance they were given by the liberation act of 1945 in order to bring, here in the GDR, an entire people over to the side of the victors.

After the 40th anniversary of the victory and our liberation we can declare that the GDR is a state in the heart of Europe that has heeded the results of World War II and has participated in shaping the postwar development. The best answer of our country to the appeal from Moscow to the peoples, parliaments, and governments of all countries on the 40th anniversary of the end of fascist tyranny is the fact that because of the changed societal conditions no war will ever emanate from GDR territory.

The GDR Consistently Continues Its Course for Peaceful Coexistence and Constructive Cooperation

Dear Comrades, during the period under review the Politburo always took into account the fact that the international situation continues to be complicated and tense and that the threat of a nuclear catastrophe has increased. The reason for this is the continuous policy of confrontation and arms buildup of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, particularly the United States and NATO. In Washington they continue to strive for military superiority and claim supremacy in the world.

The Politburo did everything necessary to have the GDR continue to contribute, now more than ever, to the struggle against the imperialist course of confrontation and for a return to detente. In this we are working together with all forces that, like ourselves, consider the policy of peaceful coexistence to be the only reasonable alternative, and that advocate preventing the outbreak of war before destructive nuclear weapons of unimaginable scope are used.

The new Soviet-American negotiations on the entire complex of space and strategic and intermediate-range, nuclear arms, which started in Geneva in March, were welcomed by the Politburo on behalf of all GDR citizens as an important step in meeting the peoples' desires and hopes for a secure peace. The key issue at the Geneva negotiations continues to be the objective that was agreed by both sides, of reaching more effective agreements aimed at preventing the arms race in space and halting it on earth, limiting and reducing nuclear armaments, and consolidating strategic stability.

After the start of the second round of negotiations in Geneva, the USSR consented -- in spite of the counterproductive attitude of the United States to date -- to the most radical mutually acceptable solutions to end the arms race and prevent the beginning of the militarization of space. The Politburo has declared its full support for the Soviet position: Without a ban on offensive space weapons, a limitation or reduction of strategic offensive arms would not be possible. In addition, the problem of strategic offensive weapons cannot be solved separately from the problem of intermediate-range nuclear missiles since the deployment of the new American missiles in Western Europe is a strategic threat to the countries of the Warsaw Pact. In the interest of the entire disarmament process, priority must be given to preventing the militarization of space.

The proposals submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, for warding off a nuclear catastrophe as well as for immediate and long-term measures to halt the arms race offer the opportunity of a change for the better. Here the moratoriums proposed by the Soviet side for the duration of the Geneva negotiations have met with particularly strong approval. This applies first to a moratorium on the production of offensive space weapons, including research and development work, and their testing and deployment; second, to the freezing of strategic offensive arms; third, to halting the deployment of American intermediate-range missiles in Europe and accordingly halting countermeasures; fourth, to the proposal that the nuclear states introduce a moratorium on any nuclear arms tests by 6 August 1985, the 40th anniversary of the nuclear bombing of Hiroshima.

The unilateral moratorium declared by the USSR in order to suspend the deployment of intermediate-range missiles and the implementation of other countermeasures in Europe until November 1985 should cause the other side to act accordingly. A new opportunity for this -- if a moratorium is declared -- is provided by the USSR's suggestion that both sides submit their concrete proposals for all issues under negotiation within 1 or 2 months. The need of the hour would now require serious and well-thought-out answers from the United States corresponding to the expectations of the people.

If Europe has now been living in peace for 40 years, this is the result of the strict preservation of an approximate military-strategic balance, of equality and equal security. In line with the concerted policy of the community of socialist states, we consistently adhere to this principle, which presupposes equality, mutual respect, and consideration of the other side's legitimate interests.

To reach effective steps for arms limitation and disarmament is the aim of the GDR's activity, together with other socialist states, at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe, at the Geneva disarmament conference, and at the Vienna negotiations on the mutual reduction of forces and arms in central Europe. The proposals for nuclear-free zones in Europe, among them the Palme proposal for which the GDR is willing to make available its entire territory, remain on the negotiating table.

High esteem for the GDR's attitude concerning the issues of conflict reduction and disarmament is shown by a message to the chairman of the GDR State Council from former U.S. President Jimmy Carter, who expresses his thanks for the GDR's policy of detente and its constructive contribution at a conference organized by him and former U.S. President Gerald Ford and other prominent politicians from East and West.

Friendly Relations With Socialist Fraternal Countries Further Consolidated

Comrades, the Politburo received the report on the meeting of the leading representatives of the Warsaw Pact member-countries on 26 April 1985 in Warsaw and approved the activities of the GDR delegation headed by Comrade Erich Honecker.

The extension of the validity of the Warsaw Pact for another 20 years, which was agreed upon at the meeting in the Polish capital, corresponds to the necessity, in view of the objectives continuously pursued by the NATO bloc, to coordinate the foreign and security policy of the Warsaw Pact member-states to reliably defend the achievements of socialism, safeguard peace, work for detente and disarmament in international relations, and help achieve a breakthrough in the limitation and reduction of arms.

As was stressed in the joint communique of the Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers, the results of this meeting are of particular importance for the further strengthening of the socialist community and its unity and cohesion, as well as for the increased effectiveness of its peace policy. This assessment was also made by the representatives of the parties and mass organizations belonging to the democratic bloc, who gave their full approval to the results of the Warsaw meeting at a conference.

The Warsaw Pact states renewed their proposal to conclude a treaty between the two alliances on the mutual renunciation of the use of military force and on the maintenance of peaceful relations.

Comrades, during the past few months the Politburo regularly assessed the relations of friendly cooperation with the socialist fraternal countries and passed resolutions to make them even closer and more effective. It emphasized the great importance that the 13 March Moscow meeting of party and state leaders of the Warsaw Pact member-countries signified for further coordinated cooperation. The delegation, headed by Erich Honecker, rendered the last honors to Comrade Konstantin Chernenko on behalf of the party and state leadership as well as all people of the GDR, and paid tribute to his life and work for socialism and peace.

The meetings between our general secretary and head of state and the leading representatives of the fraternal countries gave important stimuli, extending far into the future, to bilateral and multilateral cooperation.

The main issues of the talks between Erich Honecker and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the SR of Romania, on the occasion of the official friendship visit to the GDR of a party and state delegation of the SR of Romania, were questions of further deepening and consolidating relations between the two parties, states, and peoples, and their contribution to the strengthening of the community of socialist states and the safeguarding of peace. The Politburo highly assessed the results of the visit and expressed the opinion that the bilateral relations, which are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and whose decisive driving force is the close fraternal alliance between the SED and the RCP, are developing well and dynamically. This is borne out by the joint communique and the "Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic and Scientific-Technological Collaboration, Production Specialization, and Cooperation Between the GDR and the SR of Romania Until the Year 2000."

The meeting with Comrade Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers, corroborated the fact that, with regard to the implementation of the agreements made during the past few years, good progress has been achieved on the proven path of developing and deepening cooperation for the benefit of both peoples.

During the extensive exchange of opinions with Comrade Raul Castro, second secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers, and Cuban minister of defense, on bilateral and international issues, particularly concerning the developments in Latin America and prospects of anti-imperialist struggle, tribute was paid to the efforts of the Cuban comrades in the construction and defense of socialism.

Our party and people will continue to firmly stand at the side of the Cuban people in close solidary affinity.

The talks between Comrade Willi Stoph and Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, and Comrade Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier, showed very clearly that cooperation between the two countries is developing dynamically and the measures agreed on by the highest representatives of the two states are being implemented.

Great attention has been paid by our party to the further development of our relations with the DPRK. This was demonstrated in a talk between Erich Honecker and Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Politburo of the Workers Party of Korea, deputy chairman of the DPRK Council of Ministers, and DPRK foreign minister. During this meeting the GDR's full support for the DPRK's foreign policy was affirmed, which is aimed at safeguarding peace and security on the Korean peninsula and in all of Asia.

In the period under review, relations between the GDR and the PRC were further expanded. This found particular expression in the visit by Comrade Li Peng, deputy premier of the PRC State Council. In the talks between Comrades Erich Honecker, Willi Stoph, Guenther Mittag, Gerhard Schuerer, Oskar Fischer, and other leading GDR political figures and Comrade Li Peng, it was declared that the GDR and PRC are interested in the development of fruitful and friendly relations.

There was consensus that the safeguarding of peace is a fundamental principle of the policy of both countries because the building of socialism requires peaceful external conditions. Concrete stipulations were adopted for the expansion of bilateral economic and scientific cooperation as well as for the mutual exchange of goods between the two countries. In the same spirit the GDR-PRC Economic Committee held its first meeting in Beijing. Further meetings took place at ministerial level, in the League for Friendship Among Peoples, and in the spheres of culture, science, sports, and mass media.

Our Central Committee's exchange of delegations and experience with the CPSU Central Committee, as well as with the Central Committees of the fraternal parties of the socialist countries, continued according to plan. Meetings were held between Politburo members and leading comrades of the CPSU, the PZPR, the CPCZ, the MSZMP, the BCP, the RCP, the Cuban Communist Party, the Workers Party of Korea, and the LCY.

We actively participated in the meetings of secretaries for ideology and propaganda of the Central Committees of communist and workers parties of socialist countries, held in March in Moscow. Good results were achieved last January at the second seminar of the first secretaries of the SED Bezirke leaderships and of the PZPR voivodship committees of the two countries' border regions.

Since the ninth SED Central Committee meeting, our party has dispatched 23 delegations to fraternal parties of socialist countries, and has received 19 delegations for consultations and exchange of experience. The meeting between Comrade Erich Honecker, Central Committee general secretary, and the chief editors of the central organs of the fraternal parties of socialist countries, focused on issues of ideological work of the communist and workers parties.

An SED Central Committee delegation headed by Comrade Werner Jarowinsky, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, attended the 13th MSZMP Congress.

For Detente and Cooperation Between East and West

Comrades! The visit our general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker paid to the Republic of Italy -- by which he continued the series of talks such as those he had with Canada's Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, Sweden's Prime Minister Olof Palme, Greece' Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, President of the Republic of Finland Dr Mauno Koivisto, President of the Republic of Austria Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, Austrian Federal Chancellor Dr Fred Sinowatz, Italy's Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, and many other important politicians during their stay in the GDR -- was a new constructive contribution to the cause of peace.

The international public correctly assessed Erich Honecker's visit to Italy and his talks with President Sandro Pertini and Prime Minister Bettino Craxi as an example of East-West dialogue. The statesmen of the two countries pointed out that it is urgently necessary to seek realistic solutions through cooperation between states to reduce tension, halt the arms race, and achieve an improvement in international relations. According to the opinion that both sides expessed in Rome, what matters now is to consistently continue the political dialogue and contribute to the revival of detente in Europe, the reduction of military confrontation on the continent, and the achievement of trust, reason, and predictability in interstate relations. The GDR and the Republic of Italy stressed their interest in the Geneva negotiations bringing results and stressed the need for them to be furthered through appropriate steps and initiatives by the small and medium-sized countries in Europe.

At Erich Honecker's meeting with the head of the Catholic Church, Pope John Paul II, issues were discussed focusing on the preservation of peace and matters pertaining to the struggle against starvation and underdevelopment. This meeting was an opportunity to discuss issues that concern the life and future of mankind and deeply affect it. The two sides expressed concern about the worsened international situation and the danger posed by the arms race on earth and its expansion to outer space. All those who bear responsibility should do all they can to create a favorable atmosphere for the Geneva negotiations.

The Politburo considered Erich Honecker's visit to the Republic of Italy to be both of far-reaching and longstanding international importance, and also to be favorable to the continuation of the political dialogue with other capitalist countries. Essential preconditions have been created for expanding and deepening economic, cultural, and technological relations between the GDR and Italy. Proof of this was the signing of an agreement on scientific-technological cooperation in the 1985-95 period.

The official visit paid by the Prime Minister of the French Republic Laurent Fabius to the GDR was further telling proof of the fact that states with different social systems can cooperate in the interest of peace and mutual benefit if they are guided by the principles of peaceful coexistence. It was fully in this spirit that this visit took place. It proved, as the Politburo noted, a high level of relations and turned over a new leaf in the chronicle of mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries. The first visit by a French prime minister to the GDR represented, as Erich Honecker stated to LE MONDE, an encouragement for all those forces in Europe and in the world who advocate cooperation, understanding, and confidence building between East and West.

During their exchange of opinions in Berlin, both statesmen voiced their serious concern about the tense and complicated world situation and stressed the need to make every effort to improve the international atmosphere and to ensure the preservation of peace throughout the world.

Erich Honecker paid tribute to France' policy aimed at dialogue and peaceful cooperation. With regard to arms limitation and disarmament, it is the opinion of France and the GDR, as Laurent Fabius stressed, that only a military balance at an ever lower level will constitute a real guarantee for security. The two sides expressed their agreement on many issues of ensuring peace and voiced their readiness to continue their political dialogue, including that at the highest level, to give an impetus to resolving the vital questions of mankind. The French prime minister reiterated the need to observe all provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, something with which we agree.

It was noted with satisfaction that both countries and peoples have done a great deal in past years to develop mutually advantageous bilateral relations. Political contacts as well as economic, scientific-technological, and cultural cooperation have undergone a considerable upsurge. The hitherto unused possibilities are to be utilized more determinedly, more purposefully, and more effectively in order to intensify our interstate cooperation. The two sides noted that the substantial number of contracts, agreements, and conventions have proven to be a sound basis for expanding and deepening relations and for lending them stability. Both sides agreed to increase the volume of trade to a total of 15 billion francs by 1988 and to 20 billion francs by 1990. Our party's general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council has accepted an invitation to visit France.

The visits by the foreign ministers of Belgium, Great Britain, and Japan to the GDR and by the GDR foreign minister to Norway, Portugal, and Denmark have demonstrated that countries belonging to different alliances can talk reasonably to each other, and can contribute to achieving stability and trust and to eliminating any danger of a nuclear war, without the alliance affiliation of the other and differences in opinion on one or another question presenting a possible obstacle. The foreign ministers were received by the GDR head of state for comprehensive and fruitful talks on international issues and bilateral relations.

Through the visit paid by a delegation of the GDR People's Chamber that was headed by its chairman, Horst Sindermann, to the first and second chambers of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, official relations with the parliaments of the West European countries and the NATO member-countries in West Europe were continued. We now have official parliamentary relations with all countries in Western Europe. There are still some forces in the FRG Bundestag who reject official relations with the GDR People's Chamber. Relations with the SPD faction in the Bundestag and with the FDP faction in the Bundestag are developing normally.

The Politburo has decided on appropriate measures to prepare and celebrate the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act. The GDR is stressing once again that the catalog of principles agreed upon in that document must be fully implemented in spirit and to the letter. This is a decisive precondition for resuming the policy of detente and peaceful coexistence. It was with this constructive position that the GDR also participated in the recent Ottawa meeting of the CSCE states on questions of human rights. The Politburo has always been guided by the principle that all countries, whether large or small, must contribute to relations of equal and mutually advantageous cooperation. This holds especially true here at the direct demarcation line of the two opposing social systems and military coalitions.

Comrades, in developing relations between the GDR and the FRG, the Politburo has always proceeded from the fact that the GDR's contribution to safeguarding peace is the most important question. The FRG, too, has a historically and exceedingly well-founded duty to defend peace, laid down in binding agreements in international law.

Directly at variance with this is turning the FRG territory into a launching platform for U.S. first-strike nuclear weapons.

The deployment of these weapons is being continued by disregarding the desire of the majority of people in the FRG. This and the considerable support being given to the U.S.' Strategic Defense Initiative [SDI] plans by the ruling circles in Bonn is encountering -- as one cannot help noticing -- increasing opposition from the SPD, the DGB, the DKP, and the Greens. One should not underestimate the fact that recently a ruling party -- the FDP -- decided not to participate in the U.S. "star wars" program and demanded, in a unanimously adopted resolution of its Central Committee, prevention of an arms race in outer space and a halt to the arms race on earth. Despite the pressure that is exercised, in the FRG and other countries in Western Europe a broad front is forming against the militarization of outer space as advocated by the U.S. Administration.

As part of the U.S. arms buildup policy, certain circles in the FRG feel encouraged to dream -- contrary to reality -- about the continuation of a "German Reich within the 1937 borders." This involves -- and this should never be forgotten -- territorial claims upon the USSR, the PPR, and the CSSR, ignoring the fact that there are two states on German soil independent of one another.

Such a dangerous position, aimed at revising the results of World War II and postwar developments, is at variance with the overall European system of treaties and, 40 years after the final collapse of the German Reich, is alien to reality as never before. The existence of two sovereign and independent German states with different social systems and belonging to different alliance systems represents a basic factor for stability in Europe and for the international balance of power. No one can continue to ignore these facts, which are proven, last but not least, by the membership of both German states in the UN. Only the principles of peaceful coexistence and the consequently concluded agreements, including the Basic Treaty, can constitute the foundation for relations between the GDR and the FRG, for whom the agreed principle applies that both states decide on their domestic and foreign affairs in a sovereign manner.

Of great importance is the assessment in the joint statement by Erich Honecker and Helmut Kohl -- issued following the meeting in Moscow on 12 March 1985 -- that the inviolability of borders and respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in Europe within their current borders are a basic condition for peace. War should never emanate from German soil, peace must emanate from German soil.

This is a clear statement that can exert a positive influence both on the development of relations between the GDR and FRG and on peaceful cooperation in Europe as a whole, provided the FRG's words are followed by deeds. Appearances such as the one the federal chancellor made at the so-called Silesian meeting do not serve detente. As for the GDR, it abides by the principles established by both sides.

On 11 April Erich Honecker sent a letter to Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl in which he underlines the positive response to the joint statement by the two politicians both in the East and in the West, but especially by the citizens of the GDR and the FRG. Earlier both sides unanimously welcomed the resumption of arms control talks between the USSR and United States, which could initiate a new stage in East-West relations. They also agreed that resumption of the Soviet-American arms control talks on the whole complex of nuclear and space weapons in general could give new impetus to the improvement of East-West relations. Erich Honecker pointed to the proposals made by CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, which are designed to contribute to improving relations not only between the USSR and the United States but also between the East and West as a whole. He stressed that we have welcomed and supported Mikhail Gorbachev's initiative as a great chance for the peoples. In order to reach agreement on reducing weapons, logic dictates that the stockpiling of such weapons be discontinued.

Following the presentation of the USSR's disarmament proposals, Erich Honecker stressed in his letter to Kohl, it is desirable for the goodwill thus shown to meet a response aimed at safeguarding peace. In our view, precisely at this point it is all the more urgently necessary to seek realistic solutions to international cooperation and dialogue in order to reduce tension and end the arms race. It is in this light that we view the Geneva negotiations between the USSR and the United States, and we also proceed from the need for all states -- both large and small -- including the GDR and the FRG, to make their contribution in order that outer space will not be militarized.

In point of fact, the decision is whether the arms race and the increasing danger of war is to be pushed ahead in all directions or whether general security is to be strengthened and a stable peace guaranteed. The GDR is making every effott to save mankind from a new nuclear inferno and to open up peaceful prospects.

No nation on this earth would profit in the least from an acceleration of the arms race on earth, let alone from its extension into space. What is vitally important is an end to armament, disarmament according to the principle of equality and equal security, and mutually beneficial cooperation -- not ever-newer devices of mass destruction, be these on Earth or in space. Because the question of space weapons currently plays a special role in the international arena with respect to securing peace, we consider it appropriate to declare once again in public that the U.S. program for a so-called space shield, for "star wars," does not by any means make the earth a more secure place, but a more insecure one. The creation of space weapons can only lead to an intensification of the arms race and its extension into new spheres. Therein lies a threat to the existence of mankind.

Erich Honecker has appealed to Helmut Kohl to use his influence to promote the goal that the USSR and the United States agreed to pursue at the Geneva talks -- to prevent an arms race in space, to terminate it on Earth, and to reduce nuclear arms with the ultimate goal of eliminating them altogether.

In his letter of reply, the FRG chancellor expressed his desire for peace, but he avoided unequivocal words on the so-called SDI program.

Questions concerning the preservation of peace as well as bilateral relations between the two German states were also the subject of an exchange of opinions between the general secretary of our party and Martin Bangemann, chairman of the FDP and FRG minister of economics. In the talks, Erich Honecker emphasized that the preservation of peace and the termination of the threat of war are currently the most important tasks of all nations. He emphasized the GDR's readiness to consistently implement the policy of peaceful coexistence and to work toward this aim in an active dialogue with all states. It was emphasized, furthermore, that the commercial and economic relations between the GDR and the FRG are beneficial for both states and are capable of further development.

The FDP chairman drew attention to the declaration of the FRG Government, which is also upheld by his party, concerning the inviolability of all existing borders in Europe. The two sides agreed that relations between the GDR and the FRG have been developing continuously since the Basic Treaty of 1973. The Basic Treaty must also play this role in future. Other leading FDP politicians were also in the GDR during the above-mentioned period.

In Erich Honecker's talk with Johannes Rau, deputy SPD chairman and prime minister of North Rhine-Westphalia, there was broad agreement that there is no more important task today than that of saving the world from a nuclear catastrophe, because more weapons do not bring security, and therefore, it is essential to vigorously seek an end to armament and disarmament.

It was stressed that, precisely in view of the present complicated international situation, it is more important than ever for the two German states to work actively toward peace, disarmament, and detente. Proceeding from reality, and on the foundation of the Basic Treaty, it is possible to preserve and develop what has been achieved in bilateral relations. On the other hand, vociferous declarations in the FRG that attempt to call into question the postwar development only add grist to the mill of those forces that are anything but friends of detente. Johannes Rau drew attention to the importance of an East-West security partnership for the preservation of peace.

Of great importance was Erich Honecker's meeting with Dr Hans-Jochen Vogel, chairman of the SPD parliamentary group. They jointly stressed the responsibility borne by the two German states for concrete steps toward securing peace. The two sides stressed that it is necessary to preserve what has been achieved in bilateral relations and develop it step by step.

Assessing the international situation, the two politicians noted that so far the arms race has not slowed down, but has accelerated. The fact that space is to be included as well makes this development even more alarming. The leading SPD politician said that the SPD has expressed a clear opinion on the SDI plans. The SDP endorses the moratorium proposed by the USSR. The Geneva talks would profit from such steps, whereas there cannot be any talk of a gain in security from a continuation of the arms race.

In the course of the talk a number of important questions concerning bilateral relations between the GDR and the FRG were examined, among them the possibilities of strengthening economic relations and cooperation in the area of environmental protection, as well as humanitarian questions. The two sides conducted an exchange of opinions about questions of citizenship, the Elbe border, and the "Salzgitter Registration Center." They considered the exchange of opinions set in motion a contribution to the normalization of relations between the two German states and agreed on its continuation.

A detailed exchange of opinions about international questions and problems was conducted by Erich Honecker during his meeting with SPD politician Herbert Wehner. In the meeting, which took place in an open and cordial atmosphere, attention was focused on questions of securing peace.

During his visit to the Hannover Fair and Bonn, Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, conducted talks in the same spirit with leading politicians and prominent FRG businessmen. He stressed the GDR's readiness to further promote trade with the FRG in every area on the basis of equality and mutual advantage. At the same time, our Republic viewed -- and still views -- the development of useful economic and trade relations as an important factor in stabilizing overall relations between the two German states, in keeping with the Basic Treaty. The talks with leading FRG businessmen, among them Berthold Beitz and Otto Wolff von Amerongen, were carried out in Berlin.

On the basis of an agreement reached by Hans-Jochen Vogel, deputy SPD chairman and chairman of the SPD parliamentary group, and Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, talks have been held between groups of experts of the SED Central Committee and SPD Executive Committee on setting up a chemical weapon-free zone in Europe. As a result of the sixth consultation of the two groups of experts, chaired by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Karsten Voigt, chairman of the SPD parliamentary working group for chemical disarmament and head of its working group for foreign policy, agreement was reached on the draft documents of a corresponding joint political initiative of the SED and the SPD.

Both sides are convinced that such a zone would promote the goals of the Geneva talks concerning a global ban on chemical weapons and would represent an important step toward making practical headway in detente, disarmament, and trust in order to establish joint security in Europe. The appropriate texts have been submitted to the SED Central Committee Politburo and the SPD Executive Committee Presidium for study and confirmation. Both bodies have approved the documents. The announcement and elucidation of this important political initiative of the SED and the SPD, which is in the service of the cause of peace and European security, followed at a joint press conference in Bonn, about which the media reported extensively yesterday and today.

Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee, had useful talks with a delegation of the Federal Executive Committee of the German Trade Union Federation (DGB) under the leadership of Ernst Breit, DGB chairman. As was stressed in the joint FDGB-DGB press statement, the crucial point on the agenda of their talks was what the trade unions can do to preserve peace. Both sides agreed that the further development of relations between the GDR and the FRG on the basis of peaceful coexistence is in the interest of trade unions.

Other comrades of the Politburo also held talks with FRG or West Berlin politicians. The FRG Government commissioner for disarmament was received at the GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs for consultations on questions of disarmament.

Our Firm Solidarity With the Struggle of Nations for Social Progress and Against Imperialist Domination

Comrades, over the past months the Politburo has greatly appreciated the growing commitment of the states of Africa, Asia, and Latin America concerning the vital issues facing mankind. This was shown by the course and results of the 39th UN General Assembly session; the important Delhi Declaration, signed by six heads of state or government; and by a number of other activities, especially those of nonaligned states.

In messages to the heads of state or government of the six countries involved -- Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania, and Sweden -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, expressed appreciation for the "Delhi Declaration" as a courageous and exemplary step for the worldwide coalition of common sense and realism for peace. The GDR's constructive attitude to this appeal has been highly esteemed by these statesmen in personal letters addressed to Erich Honecker by, among others, Dr Raul Alfonsin, president of Argentina; Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of India; and Olof Palme, prime minister of Sweden.

Erich Honecker's official visit to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and his meeting with Chadli Bendjedid, general secretary of the National Liberation Front and Algerian president, in December 1984 demonstrated that conformity of the positions of both parties and countries on the fundamental issues of international relations and the further all-round development of friendly cooperation in the interest of both peoples and of the joint struggle for peace and security.

The visit to the GDR of Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Worker's Party of Ethiopia and chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, and his fruitful talks with Comrade Erich Honecker were fully marked by the traditionally friendly cooperation between the GDR and Socialist Ethiopia.

The official friendship visit by Denis Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the Congolese Workers Party and state government chief of the People's Repbulic of the Congo, became an important high point in the relations between the GDR and the People's Republic of the Congo.

This visit contributed to making even closer the longstanding ties of multifaceted and fruitful cooperation between the two states in the joint struggle for peace, security, and social progress without imperialist supremacy and against racism and apartheid.

During the friendly meeting with Paul Victor Obeng, coordinating secretary of the Provisional National Defense Council of the Republic of Ghana, Erich Honecker underscored the favorably developing bilateral relations and the GDR's solidarity with the African peoples' anti-imperialist struggle for a peaceful future and against colonialism and neocolonialism.

Developments in the hotbeds of crisis and tension, fanned and misused by imperialism, are causing us anxiety and concern. In the opinion of the Politburo and according to the clear orientation of our foreign policy, there is no other way to achieve just and lasting solutions to tensions and conflicts than negotiations that include all interested parties and take into account their legitimate interests.

The party, people, and Government of the GDR condemn with loathing and indignation the terror of the racist, apartheid regime in South Africa, which was worsened over the past few weeks. We feel linked in firm solidarity with the just struggle of the oppressed people's masses of South Africa and are continuing our close cooperation with the South African Communist Party and the African National Congress.

We demand that the recognition of the rights of the Namibian people, who are represented by the South-West African People's Organization, be ensured without delay in accordance with the relevant UN resolutions, and we support the positions on the Namibian question adopted by the foreign ministers of the nonaligned states at their conference held in the Indian capital in April.

The GDR will continue to stand in solidarity at the side of Arab peoples and states that resolutely oppose the imperialist plans of the United States and NATO. In compliance with the Fes peace plan of the Arab countries, we regard the convening of an international Middle East conference with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, as a realistic path to a fundamental solution of the Middle East problem.

In view of the situation that has developed, the Politburo has repeatedly dealt with the increasing U.S. interference in the affairs of the countries of Central America and the Caribbean. It is obvious that in this region in particular the Reagan administration is trying to replace valid international law with the presumed right of an imperialist landlord. By imposing an economic blockade against Nicaragua, the U.S. Administration has taken a further brutal step to force the heroic people of Nicaragua to its knees. The international public has condemned with indignation this new blackmail maneuver by the United States. Even prominent representatives of NATO countries have rejected this new exacerbation of U.S. policy against Nicaragua. There is a constantly broadening front of forces which advocate easing tensions by peaceful means, entirely in the spirit of the states of the Contadora Group. Together with all peace-loving forces we demand with even greater emphasis: "Hands off Nicaragua!"

The visit to the GDR of a Nicaraguan party-state delegation headed by President Daniel Ortega, and the productive talks with Erich Honecker were marked by the close bonds of solidarity linking our people with the resolute and sacrificial struggle of this Central American country to defend its freedom and independence, and with its right to sovereign development. The GDR will continue to actively support Sandino's Nicaragua, which chose its president in free elections and adopted a path serving the interests of the people, democracy, social progress, and a path of independence from outside interference.

The GDR's great interest in developing mutually useful cooperation, based on equal rights, with the countries of Latin America in all fields was reflected in the visits of a GDR state delegation to Uruguay, Argentina, and Brazil.

Comrades, in the period under review, active work has again been done to further develop and deepen relations with the communist and workers parties of nonsocialist countries, with revolutionary democratic parties, as well as with socialist and social democratic parties.

Comrade Erich Honecker had cordial talks with Comrade Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party; Comrade Alessandro Natta, secretary general of the Italian Communist Party; Comrade Athos Fava, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Argentina; and Luis Corvalan, general secretary of the Chilean Communist Party Central Committee.

The SED received 39 delegations of communist parties from noncommunist countries, of revolutionary democratic and national revolutionary parties, as well as other anti-imperialist and liberation movements from the developing countries. Our party sent six study delegations to these parties and movements.

The French Communist Party Congress was attended by a delegation headed by Comrade Kurt Hager, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary. Delegations of the SED Central Committee were, moreover, sent to the congresses of the Communist Party of Canada and the Democratic Union of the Malian People.

In the spirit of the reply given by Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee, to the appeal of leading representatives of the Socialist International of March 1984, our party endeavored to continue the exchange of opinions with socialist and social democratic parties. The fruitful contacts between the SED and 35 socialist and social democratic parties were further expanded and developed.

In bilateral discussions and in multilateral bodies, our party sought to place common interests in the foreground so as to work together with these parties for peace, freedom, democracy, and social progress. Especially in view of the complicated international situation, the symptoms of crisis in the capitalist countries, and the social problems of the Third World, we proceeded from the principle of representing the interests of peoples by joint actions. Ideological differences of opinion were not ignored but were openly discussed at conferences, colloquiums, and seminars.

In the past months, in our collaboration with socialist and social democratic parties, the spirit of the International Karl Marx Conference, held in 1983 in Berlin, has also stood the test, an event whose radiance is still being felt to this day. In the period under review representatives of the SED met with delegations of the Finnish Social Democratic Party, the British Labor Party, and the two socialist parties of Belgium. An SED delegation attended the Spanish Socialist Workers Party Congress. At the SED Central Committee, representatives of the governing Radical Civic Union of Argentina and of the Chilean Radical Party were received. There were repeated meetings between the Basic Values Commission [Grundwertekommission] of the SPD Executive Committee and the Academy for Social Sciences of the SED Central Committee.

Broad Mass Initiative for Top Performances To Worthily Prepare for the 11th SED Congress

Dear comrades, in the economic field the work of the Politburo and of the Central Committee Secretariat was also completely marked by the comprehensive work of our party and all people in preparation for the 11th SED Congress.

In the period under review the Politburo made all the required decisions to ensure the successful continuation of the time-tested course of the main task, of the unity of economic and social policy. Accordingly, great attention was devoted to consistently applying everywhere the yardsticks of the new stage of economic strategy for achieving comprehensive and lasting intensification.

The determination to contribute to the overall fulfillment and purposeful overfulfillment of the 1985 National Economic Plan through top achievements is demonstrated by the pledges of the more than 3 million working people in the combines of the industrial, construction, transportation, and information sectors. As a result of the March SED Central Committee seminar with general directors of the combines and Central Committee party organizers, they have resolved, among other things, to overfulfill the 1985 net production plan by M1.7 billion, which is equivalent to the production of 3 additional days of work. Behind this is their pledge to exceed the planned increase in productivity by 1 percent. Prime costs are to be reduced by an additional M500 million.

Cooperative farmers and workers in the countryside have also set themselves new and challenging tasks in preparation for the 11th SED Congress. They are aiming at repeating, stabilizing, and further developing the good results of 1984 in plant and animal production.

Of great political and economic importance is the response of the young revolutionary guard within the "FDJ Ernst Thaelmann Drive." The 12th FDJ Parliament was able to note that more than 50 percent of the goals set in economic initiatives for the whole year have already been fulfilled. The far-reaching pledges of the FDJ for the next plan period comprise, as a contribution to the implementation of our party's economic strategy, economic plans of great importance -- to save 110 million working hours, enlist 35,000 young working people for shift work, to produce and employ 3,500 industrial robots, and to save M2.44 billion within the materials conservation drive.

The many outstanding initiatives reflect the working people's unshakable trust in the tested policy of our party. They are an expression of the fact that the thinking and conduct of the working people are determined by the close connection between strong socialism and a secure peace. This is also demonstrated by the 780,000 suggestions for achieving a high national economic growth rate, further improving working and living conditions, and promoting a rich intellectual and cultural life that were raised in the course of trade union elections. In April, comrades of the FDGB National Executive Committee reported to the Politburo on the multifaceted initiatives embarked upon thus far in preparing for the 11th SED Congress, as well as on the experiences acquired in organizing socialist competition. The constructive manner in which the trade unions of this country live up to their great responsibility became manifest in a convincing way.

Successful Struggle for the Fulfillment and Purposeful Overfulfillment of the 1985 National Economic Plan

In the period under review, the Politburo dealt regularly with the execution of the 1985 National Economic Plan and with the working program of the party and the entire nation in preparing for the 11th SED Congress. The state of plan fulfillment has been constantly analyzed and, beginning with the first days of January, the results of these analyses have been used to lay down necessary measures for continuous and dynamic growth. The comrades of the Council of Ministers have been charged with implementing the adopted measures. The fact that even under the extreme burden of the long winter we succeeded this year in continuing the upswing in the national economy -- thanks to the measures taken by the Politburo at the beginning of January 1985 upon the initiative of our general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker, to ensure production in material-technological terms as well as supplies to the population -- is of great political and economic importance.

This is manifested by the growth in national income. By the end of May it had increased 4.1 percent along the path of extensively expanded reproduction.

All sectors of the national economy are developing in a stable and dynamic way. Economic growth is also marked by a steady increase in labor productivity and efficiency. Even under the harsh conditions of the long winter, the working people demonstrated through their deeds that they are ready and able under any conditions to give their best to strengthen our socialist fatherland.

Industry has made the crucial contribution to the dynamic growth of our national economy. Its net production increased 8 percent and the plan was fulfilled 102.7 percent.

The important thing is that these results are based on a remarkable increase in labor productivity. Labor productivity in industry increased 7.3 percent. A total of 40 combines in centrally administered industry managed to achieve a faster growth rate in labor productivity than in net production.

Among the combines that through good results fulfilled the main indicators of performance evaluation and that achieved an accelerated rate of labor productivity are the Brandenburg Quality and Special Steel Combine, the Riesa Pipe Combine, the Halle pump and compressor combines, Takraf Leipzig, the Erfut "Herbert Warnke" Umformtechnik Combine, the Karl-Marx-Stadt Roller Bearing and Standard Parts Combine, and the Weisswasser Lusatia Glass Combine. Among them are, furthermore, Bezirk-administered industrial combines such as the Finsterwalde timber industry, Brilliant Dresden, and Oschersleben Active-Ingredient and Mineral Mixtures combines.

By the end of May the national economic plan of industrial goods production was fulfilled 101.3 percent. Industry scored a growth rate of 4.4 percent in the production of goods, thereby increasing its lead over the plan to M2 billion. This is equivalent to the production of 1.2 days. An especially high production increase was achieved in microelectronics. The increase in monolithic integrated circuits was 32 percent and in opto electronic components 31 percent. Production of robots exceeded the results of the same period last year by 19 percent.

The first 5 months of the 1985 plan confirmed anew that it is possible to sustain substantial increases in national income and production over a relatively long period of time while simultaneously reducing per-unit production input. A reduction of more than 4 percent has been achieved to date in economically crucial raw and industrial materials. In the metal-working industry alone, unit input of rolled steel decreased 8 percent.

An important contribution to the reduction of production input is being made by the movement to "return assets to the state -- a contribution to national income." This movement, which is a firm integral part of socialist competition, has gained substantially in scope in the first months of this year. Industrial and construction combines and enterprises, state agencies, and Bezirk and Kreis institutions, in particular, have so far returned, through checks of the state bank, material and financial assets worth M3.5 billion.

However, following up on these positive results, even greater efforts will be required in the second half of 1985 in order to reach the planned targets in reducing costs in every place. By the end of May, costs in industry per M100 worth of production were reduced 2.1 percent. However, the annual plan provides for a 2.6 percent reduction. A detailed analysis reveals that the existing reserves are still inadequately utilized and that the arrears cannot be blamed solely on additional costs caused by the weather.

The Politburo emphasizes the need to ensure in all combines and enterprises, in all sectors of the national economy, and in the managerial activity of general directors and enterprise managers unity in the struggle for labor productivity growth, top quality, declining costs, and the necessary profit. The main thing in this process will be to substantially increase the economic effectiveness of science and technology. Therein lies the main reserve. The leaderships of party organizations in enterprises and combines should reinforce party control over efforts to increase the economic effectiveness of science and technology. What matters furthermore in the work of managers in enterprises and combines and in the activity of ministers is the generalization of existing good experiences in management and planning acquired in the struggle for the high continuity of production and sales. In managerial activity and in the party's control activity it is also necessary to devote even greater attention to eliminating the causes of rejects, refinishing work, increased interest payments, penalties for breach of contract, and other sources of losses.

In building sector production, targets were fulfilled 101.1 percent by the end of May, which means a lead over the plan of M213 million. Net production increased 9.5 percent and labor productivity 9.6 percent.

The decisions of the Eighth Building Conference of the SED Central Committee and the GDR Council of Ministers set the criteria for a dignified contribution of the building sector to the preparations of the 11th SED Congress. The closing address of Comrade Erich Honecker laid down a comprehensive orientation for implementation of the new stage of economic strategy in the building sector and, beyond that, for the whole national economy of our country.

Ways were pointed out to meeting, through increased productivity and efficiency in the building sector, the demanding targets of the housing construction program, the accelerated development of the capital, and the reinforcement of the material-technical base of our national economy. What matters above all is to decisively raise the cost efficiency of building work. Construction times must be cut, the cost-intensiveness of construction reduced, and the quality of building improved by raising technological standards. The far-reaching measures adopted for improving management, planning, and economic cost accounting assume an even greater importance in this respect.

The conference on building has met with a broad response. The promotion of the efforts of building and production collectives to achieve the highest possible labor productivity and the lowest possible costs in socialist competition must be reinforced everywhere in the combines and enterprises. The example of the Leo Kempin Youth Brigade, which is involved in the "FDJ Berlin Initiative," shows that considerable reserves in performance and efficiency can be tapped in this way, starting with the highly productive use of working hours and technology in multishift operations and ending with the safeguarding of permanent order, safety, and good working and living conditions for the construction workers.

The material-technical base of the national economy was reinforced according to plan in the first half of 1985. Investments of M12 billion were made by the end of May in industry, the building sector, transportation, postal and telecommunications services, and environmental protection and the water economy. In accordance with the fundamental requirements of intensively expanded reproduction, a growing share of investments is being used for the rationalization and modernization of existing basic assets.

Improving the efficiency of investments is of special importance for further increasing the productivity of our national economy. Extensive work has been done in the period under review to employ the available material and financial assets in accordance with the criteria of the ninth Central Committee session.

Cooperative farmers and workers in agriculture and the food industry ensured stable supplies of foodstuffs to the population and of raw materials to industry. By the end of May, the state procurement of animals for slaughter was 7.4 percent higher and of milk 2.6 percent higher than in the same period last year. Since the beginning of the year a total of 26,900 metric tons of animals for slaughter, 148,600 metric tons of milk, and 20 million eggs has been made available in excess of the planned amount.

The forest economy made available to the national economy 4.3 million cubic meters of raw timber, thereby fulfilling the plan 106.3 percent. Also, the working people in the transportation sector have come up with great achievements to fulfill the transport requirements of the national economy. The rationalization of transportation processes and the shifting of transports from roads to the railways have successfully continued. Inland transports of goods on roads have decreased 4.2 percent.

The Politburo orients managers in the state and in the economy as well as the party organizations' control bodies toward creating all prerequisites for continuing in the second half of 1985 day after day, decade after decade, and month after month the increase in national economic performance, as well as toward the overall fulfillment and purposeful overfulfillment of the 1985 National Economic Plan in accordance with the pledges made in socialist competition in honor of the 11th party congress.

Commitments To Ensure Stable Supplies of the Population and the National Economy With Energy Resources and Their Rational Use

Comrades, in connection with the extended, extreme winter conditions, the Politburo several times discussed issues of the supply of energy to the population and the national economy as well as issues of the most rational use of energy resources. Necessary decisions were expeditiously made by the Politburo and Comrade Erich Honecker personally. The Bezirk and Kreis SED leadership bodies have given active and effective support to the implementation of these measures.

Due to the consistent orientation toward high achievements through the mobilization of all internal forces and resources, we have succeeded in fulfilling the plans in the economy in the aggregate and in ensuring stable supplies of electricity, solid fuels, gas, and heat to the population.

In the brown coal industry, the planned targets have been exceeded month after month with the support of 20,000 helpers from the National People's Army, other protection and security bodies, and other sectors who have been deployed over a lengthy period of time. At the end of May the production of raw brown coal was 10.1 million metric tons, sifted coal 2.0 million metric tons, and briquette production 387,000 metric tons ahead of the plan.

Evaluating the experiences of the cold weather period, the Politburo has drawn special conclusions and adopted special measures. It is an important task to increase the efficiency of coal production in open-pit mines, and of transportation. The comrades at the ministry were instructed to make all the necessary decisions and to implement them. To this end it is necessary that, particularly at the enterprises in the machine-building and electrotechnical-electronics sector, as well as in foreign trade, the prerequisites be established for the punctual delivery of the stipulated equipment, spare parts, and expendable parts.

An important link in the chain of supplies for the population and for the national economy is the building up in time and according to plan of solid fuel and gas reserves, in order to meet all requirements under the conditions of a lengthier frost period.

The experiences gained emphatically underscore our strategic concept that in meeting the demand for energy the foremost task is the most efficient use of all energy resources. In this field, too, it is necessary to increase the effectiveness of scientific-technological work. This applies primarily to improving the efficiency of energy transformation and energy distribution, the lowering of energy consumption in technological processes, and the reduction of specific power consumption both of production equipment and industrial consumer goods.

The Politburo noted that in this field resolute measures by the responsible ministers are necessary in order to reach the advanced international level. A decisive issue of a more economical use of energy is the consistent compliance by all enterprises, Bezirke and Kreise with the stipulated quotas for the use of domestic raw brown coal. Above all it is necessary to permanently convert former industrial briquette users to the use of raw brown coal. This includes consistent compliance with the stipulated quotas for energy resources. In this sector it is necessary to increase order and discipline.

The Sociopolitical Program Is Being Successfully Implemented

Comrades, the growing efficiency of our economy permits us to increase the material and cultural living standard of the people according to plan. It has been confirmed again that good work is worthwhile today and also in the future, to the benefit of the socialist society and of every individual.

The housing construction program, the centerpiece of our party's social policy, is being successfully further implemented. In the first 5 months of this year 82,640 apartments, including 44,089 newly built apartments, were handed over to users; 5,290 apartments were completed over and above the plan. Housing conditions for another 248,000 citizens have improved thus far this year. The completion of 3,835 nursery places, 7,242 kindergarten places, 583 classrooms, 44 school sports halls, and 1,000 places in youth clubs is of great importance for the care and education of the young generation. The providing of another 204 workplaces for physicians and 1,035 places in old-age and nursing homes further contributes to a better health and social care for the citizens.

A growing share of newly built apartments is being constructed in central city areas. Tangible progress has also been made regarding the preservation of existing apartments. The building repair plan in the housing sector was overfulfilled, and the volume of repairs increased by 13 percent as compared with the same period last year. At the same time performance comparison clearly shows that there are considerable performance and efficiency reserves still to be tapped in the Kreis-managed construction sector.

Hence it is necessary for the city and Kreis councils, in compliance with the orientation provided by Comrade Erich Honecker in the discussion with the Kreis first secretaries, to even more effectively use their influence to make it a must for the best experiences in efficient labor organization and acceleration of scientific-technological progress to be generally applied. This includes the creation of favorable conditions for swift implementation of construction work by a high-quality preparation for repair and modernization work.

The further appropriate development of Berlin is a matter of high political priority. To this end, the Politburo has adopted the required measures in preparation for the 750th anniversary of Berlin's founding. On this occasion the advantages of socialism are to be particularly convincingly demonstrated.

Therefore, it is very important for the party's Bezirk and Kreis leaderships to increasingly promote the endeavors of the Berlin building workers and of the building workers from all parts of our country who are working side by side with them, to ensure that exemplary performances continue to be accomplished in construction work in the capital.

By the end of May 9,860 apartments, including 6,295 new apartments, were completed in Berlin. Thus the plan was fulfilled. The opening of the reconstructed Semper Opera House on 13 February became a social event of a high cultural-political level. With this opera house, which was rebuilt following its former beautiful design, another important cultural center, rich in tradition, has been created in our country. This masterpiece, which aroused strong interest both in our country and abroad, is evidence of the great care given by our socialist state to fostering our cultural heritage.

An important role in the work of the Politburo was again played in the period under review by the stable and continuous supply of the population.

Closely linked with the performance growth in the national economy, net monetary incomes of the population increased by the end of May by 3.2 percent. During the same period retail trade turnover went up 4.0 percent. The industrial goods turnover, which increased 5.5 percent, went up faster than the turnover of essential and non-essential foodstuffs and beverages, which rose by 3.2 percent.

The stable supply of basic consumer goods was ensured, and deliveries of goods to the market increased. Progress was made regarding the attractive shaping of trade; a large number of trade institutions were modernized. In new residential areas, new supermarkets, restaurants, and service enterprises were established, especially in the city centers but also in numerous villages. The number of popular weekly markets has increased.

The high turnover increase achieved by many industrial goods, especially newly developed or further developed technical consumer goods, is noteworthy. Thus the turnover of color television sets went up to 146 percent, that of recorders to 134 percent, refrigerators to 123 percent, living room lamps to 112 percent, and reflex cameras to 125 percent.

The volume of services and repairs for the population has substantially increased. At the end of May the increase over the same period of last year was 4.9 percent for the state-owned local service enterprises. This progress must be systematically expanded. This also applies to the punctual supply, in compliance with required specification, of spare parts, so that current repairs can be carried out quickly and in good quality.

Further progress has been made in the period under review regarding the production of high-quality consumer goods for which there is a strong demand among the population. In this connection the Politburo pays high tribute to the initiatives emanating from the seminar of the Central Committee with the directors general of the combines and the Central Committee's party organizers. Of the pledge adopted at this seminar to produce M627 million worth of consumer goods over and above the plan this year, M448 million worth was produced by the end of May. An effective contribution to this result was made by those combines whose production program comprises means of production.

In compliance with the decisions of the ninth SED Central Committee session it is necessary for all combines and enterprises to make essentially greater efforts to develop and produce high-quality consumer goods. What we need is production in quantities which comply with the demand of the population and export requirements.

Priority is to be given to the production of such industrial consumer goods which, through a high refinement of materials, represent a top scientific-technological standard. The purposeful use of microelectronics in the products of the consumer goods industry is to be further developed.

In connection with the analysis of the implementation of the national economic plan, the Politburo has instructed the Council of Ministers to devote even greater attention to the punctual fulfillment of consumer goods production targets in the required assortments, because it depends to a decisive extent on the strict compliance with the contractual deliveries to trade how the high production achievements will make themselves felt for all GDR citizens through a good commodity supply.

Comrades, an important role in the work of the Politburo was played by the adopted stipulations for the further dynamic development of our national economy in implementing the new stage of our economic strategy.

The Politburo devoted great attention to the fundamental requirement of our economic strategy to ensure higher labor productivity and further dynamic economic growth by making the creative achievements in science and engineering technologically applicable and by improving their economic efficiency. We are letting ourselves be guided by the experience that the growth rate of our economy is more and more determined by the economic utilization of top scientific-technological results primarily by the use in production of modern technologies that lead to a high labor productivity.

For further progress it is important that during the first 5 months of this year the science and technology plans were steadily fulfilled. More solutions with a high innovation share were achieved. By the end of May, 1,863 tasks of the science and technology state plan as well as of enterprise plans were introduced into production. This alone ensures for the 1985 plan year a production of M11.8 billion with higher labor productivity, effectiveness, and quality. Ninety-three percent of the tasks of the science and technology state plan that were introduced into production represent top standards.

On the basis of the decisions made by the Politburo in the period under review, great efforts for increasing the technological level of production, particularly in the processing industry, were undertaken. This process is characterized by the fact that ever more rationalization solutions are used in which application of industrial robots and use of microelectronics are linked with modernizing existing production equipment and which thus results in a thorough improvement of production technology. Exemplary are such modern production technologies as the flexible automation of the production of hydraulics components in the Orsta-Hydraulik VEB ombine as well as the automated manufacturing of mower blades for agriculture in the Schmalkalden VEB Werkzeug combine.

The analysis of results achieved in this way shows that economically attractive performances were achieved by creative scientific-technological and engineering work. This applies to high-quality production in quantities meeting demand, to raising labor productivity to 300-400 percent, and to gaining workers for tasks important for the national economy. The results of production automation achieved in the hosiery industry, chemical installation building, and building ceramics industry, point in the same direction.

In line with the guidelines given by Comrade Erich Honecker at the ninth Central Committee session, it is increasingly necessary to implement the strategy of comprehensive automation at a faster rate, in a wider scope, and with higher increases in labor productivity than in the past.

The stipulations adopted by the Politburo for this process pose the task to the combines of the metal processing industry to produce high-quality, final products and subcontractor parts for production rationalization and automation in all fields of the national economy. New solutions are particularly needed in the flexible automation of production preparation and in assembly and testing processes. This is the field where the greatest economic effects can be achieved.

The experiences of the economically strong combines emphasize that good results are achieved where technologies, which are highly productive and typical for specific industries, are developed with high efficiency and from our own resources, and are increasingly implemented by our own manufacture of rationalization means. This requires a further increase of the technological level and production capacity of rationalization means in every combine, and their adjustment to comprehensive automation with high economic results. The necessary scientific-technological and production capabilities must be created by concentration of the most experienced skilled workers, academy and technical school cadres, and modern production equipment. Thus the production by enterprises of their own means of rationalization is developed to the main pillar of the planned investments in equipment. This is emphasized by the successful work and valuable experiences of such combines as Hermsdorf Keramische Werke, Carl Zeiss Jena, Textima Karl-Marx-Stadt, Halle Bau-und Grobkeramik, Esda Thalheim, and many others.

Proceeding from the progress achieved in scientific-technological and engineering work, the Politburo points out that managers and party organizers in their ideopolitical work must consistently strive for new knowledge and results in every field, which bring about marked technological and economic advantages in comparison to internationally known standards. Of decisive importance are the highest level of labor productivity and the lowest costs. This requires organization of the accelerated renewal of production in such a way that scientific-technological work is more consistently aimed at new products in demand with highest service-values and manufactured with the most effective technologies. This is a priority task for every minister, every director general, and the work of the party organizations.

In June the Central Committee Secretariat received a report by the party organization of the parent enterprise of the Eisenhuettenstadt VEB Bandstahl combine, concerning results and experiences in ideopolitical work in the development of refinement metallurgy, with particular regard to the construction and putting into operation of the converter steel plant. The Secretariat paid tribute to the achievements of the working people in this economically important enterprise in preparing for the 11th party congress. The Ernst Thaelmann converter steel plant, which was put into operation, represents the highest technological level in this field.

On the Realization of Foreign Trade Tasks

Comrades, at the top of the Politburo's activities in foreign trade were the tasks resulting from the "Long-Term Program of Cooperation Between the GDR and the USSR in the Fields of Science, Technology, and Production Until the Year 2000." This program increasingly determines the work to implement the 1985 National Economic Plan and prepare the 1986 plan, as well as for long-term planning up to 1990 and beyond. Based on this program, our party, together with the CPSU, makes an important contribution to the implementation of the decisions made in June last year at the economic talks of the CEMA member-countries at the highest level concerning the deepening of socialist economic integration. This goal was also pursued by the Moscow talks of the economic secretaries of the Central Committees of the communist and workers parties of the CEMA member-countries in May this year.

The purposeful work in implementing the long-term program is expressed in the state and ministerial agreements concluded at the 35th and 36th sessions of the GDR-USSR Bipartite Government Commission in December 1984 and June 1985. The tasks contained in these documents, which concern decisive fields of science and technology as well as specialization and cooperation, contribute to creating our own modern processes, technologies, equipment, and high-quality products. Also of great importance are the branch programs of the GDR and USSR ministries, agreed on at the 36th session of the GDR-USSR Bipartite Government Commission. These branch programs contain concrete tasks, which must be solved jointly, concerning science, technology, and production until the year 2000.

The Central Committee Secretariat has set the party control tasks in the field of socialist economic integration with the USSR and the other CEMA countries for 1985. They were passed on to the party Bezirk leaderships.

Great attention was paid by the Politburo to the preparation and realization of the 1985 Leipzig spring fair. As an internationally recognized center of international trade and cooperation uniting nations, it was an excellent demonstration of high social dynamism and the steadily increasing economic performance of the GDR.

The traditional fair tour by Erich Honecker and other members of the party and state leadership was internationally noted. The cordial meetings with working people from GDR combines as well as the constructive talks with government and business representatives from 36 countries created a favorable atmosphere, which promoted trade, political, and commercial activities.

The guidelines given at the Central Committee seminar of directors general of the combines and party organizations have efficiently contributed to the positive results of the fair.

The Politburo dealt with the results of the negotiations concerning the conclusion of the protocols with the USSR and the other socialist countries concerning mutual goods deliveries for 1985. It noted that the agreements made between Comrade Erich Honecker and the first secretaries of the fraternal parties concerning the further dynamic development of goods deliveries are a firm part of the annual protocols. They are a solid basis for the implementation of the 1985 economic plan targets.

Until the end of May, exports to the USSR increased to 104 percent. The plan was thus overfulfilled by M453 million. Exports to the other socialist countries also increased to 104 percent.

The Politburo underscores the responsibility of the Council of Ministers and of every single minister and director general of the combines and foreign trade enterprises for seeing to it that the contracts are being honored in both exports and imports with respect to quantity, quality, and deadlines in the interests of each socialist country.

Just as in trade with the socialist countries, a significant surplus in exports was also scored in trade with the nonsocialist economic area.

Management, Planning, and Economic Cost Accounting Were Further Improved

Work on further perfecting the management, planning, and economic cost accounting continued purposefully in the period under review. Proceeding from the requirements of the intensively enlarged reproduction in the socialist national economy, the Politburo adopted measures in the fields of drawing up material balance sheets, of better coordinating material and financial planning, and of planning of costs.

The main concern of these measures is exploring reserves for increasing performance and efficiency and for even better linking for this purpose the economic interests of the combines and enterprises with the national economic requirements. It is in this spirit that through this decision state planning is being strengthened in accordance with the principle of democratic centralism and that the responsibility of the State Planning Commission, the ministers, directors general of the combines, and enterprise managers is enhanced.

The role of correlated balancing as the centerpiece of socialist planning grows with implementation of the measure. Thus, the work concerning the balances for raw materials, power sources, materials, components, equipment, and consumer goods will more strongly focus on promoting continuous and dynamic development of the national economy and on mobilizing reserves for supplies to the populace and economy, as well as for exports. The significant facilities of electronic data processing set up in the past few years will be employed on a larger scale for solving these tasks.

In close connection with improving work on the balances, a standardization of circulating assets will be carried out in all combines and enterprises when drafting the 1986 National Economic Plan. This standardization and the measures in this field seek to even more effectively support the struggle for reducing production expenses. At the same time, steps are being stipulated for the advanced training of managers and staff who are working in the field of correlated plan balancing, as well as for the training of university and technical school cadres.

The Politburo decreed necessary changes of industrial and agricultural prices for 1986. When these continues the course of expressing in these prices the actual national economic expenditures in a planned manner and of showing real costs in those places where they can be influenced best. As a result, it will become more rewarding and concurrently also economically more imperative for the combines and enterprises as well as for the agricultural production cooperatives to further improve the input-output ratio.

The Politburo focuses the attention of the responsible economic managers and party organizations on even more carefully analyzing the effectiveness of the measures taken in connection with deepening production intensification for the improvement of management, planning, and economic cost accounting in the GDR; it also focuses their attention on these measures with the objective of promptly preparing necessary additional steps for even better coordination between national economic requirements and the economic interests of the combines and enterprises, and of presenting them for a decision.

Closely Link the Struggle for Comprehensive Fulfillment and Overfulfillment of the 1985 National Economic Plan With Drafting the 1986 Plan

Entirely marked by the work for worthy preparation of the 11th SED Congress, the labor collectives are now deliberating in all sectors of social life on how a solid starting position for further stable and dynamic development in the coming few years is to be created by means of the 1986 plan through their own high performances. An important basis for this is the joint directive of the SED Central Committee, of the GDR Council of Ministers, and of the FDGB Federal Executive Committee published for the drafting of the 1986 National Economic Plan and state budget. It contains all the basic tasks that must now be solved in the combines, enterprises, cooperatives, and institutions according to the new stage of economic strategy.

Proceeding from the requirements of the national economy, everywhere in ministries, combines, and enterprises work must be concentrated on observing and exceeding the binding state plan indices as a whole, as well as the norms and norm targets on which the balances are based.

This includes thoroughly analyzing all competition initiatives; results of performance comparisons; the proposals, suggestions and ideas of the working people; and the recommendations submitted in the trade union statements and FDJ proposals. It also includes utilizing them for overfulfilling the 1985 plan as well as for observing and exceeding the 1986 state indices. With this in view, from today's meeting the Central Committee instructs state and economy leaders, SED Bezirk and Kreis leaders, and the party organizations to closely link the thorough deliberations on the 1986 plan with the struggle for overall fulfillment and purposeful overfulfillment of the 1985 economic plan.

Comrades, for the further preparation of the 11th SED Congress, the Politburo has established necessary stipulations for the drafting of the 1986-1990 5-Year Plan. Proceeding from the basic guidelines given by Erich Honecker at the ninth SED Central Committee meeting and the conference of the Central Committee Secretariat with the Kreis first secretaries, intensive work in preparation for the 11th SED Congress has been carried out on the draft of the 5-year plan for development of the national economy in from 1986 to 1990. In the period under review the Politburo repeatedly took stock of the achievements to date. In April necessary measures for further preparation of the 1986-1990 5-Year Plan draft were adopted.

We can report to the Central Committee that activities for further stable development of the GDR during the next 5-year plan period will focus on consistent continuation of the course of the main task, of its unity of economic and social policy. In line with the new stage of economic strategy, there must be comprehensive social intensification. This creates the precondition to ensure a high increase in economic performance in the long run, which is required in further shaping developed socialist society.

In addition, we are intensively working to considerably raise labor productivity by comprehensive utilization of the results from science and engineering in the economic and technological field, with microelectronics playing an increasingly important role. At the same time, it is necessary to increasingly develop domestic raw material resources at the lowest possible cost and to achieve a higher level of refinement that permeates all of our national economy. A decisive criterion for this is to reach an increasing share of new products with high service-value and low costs for the supply of the population and the economy, as well as for export. We must also make the most efficient use of the steadily rising intellectual and material potential. Effective use of the available labor potential and modernization of the existing basic assets is gaining increasing importance.

The ministers, the director generals, of the combines, and the chairmen of the Bezirk councils were ordered to work out drafts for the 1986-1990 5-Year Plan for their areas by August. For this work they were given the necessary orientation targets.

The Politburo paid great attention to coordination of the 1986-1990 plans with the USSR and the other CEMA countries as an important part of the work in preparation of the 5-year plan. Favorable conditions exist for concluding this coordination in the near future. Thus the paths and directions of socialist economic integration will be mapped out for the period until 1990, creating good foundations for the stable and dynamic development of trade for the benefit of all countries united in CEMA.

New Experiences in Implementation of the Economic Strategy in Agriculture

Dear comrades, the cooperative peasants and workers in socialist agriculture, forestry, and food industry affirmed their full support for the SED's policy by taking the convening of the 11th SED Congress as occasion for adopting new demanding pledges in the competition to fulfill and overfulfill the 1985 economic plan.

In their work they follow the rich experiences they acquired last year in successful realization of the economic strategy, particularly in the consistent utilization of qualitative growth factors.

Upon a decision of the Politburo, in January there was a central meeting with leadership cadres and experts. It assessed the results achieved in preparation of the annual general meetings and at the Kreis peasant conferences convened in March upon the decision of the Politburo, and worked out the focal points of the further intensification of agriculture. In a letter to the Central Committee the central meeting participants set the targets for the 1985 socialist competition. The high pledges are fully based on the resolutions of the cooperatives and state farms and of the Kreis peasant conferences.

The main issue is the task to exceed the 46.3 decitons grain equivalent units per hectare of agricultural area, provided for in the 1985 plan, by 0.5 decitons grain equivalent units. With a total yield in plant production of 46.8 decitons grain equivalent units per hectare, the yield, provided for in the directive to the 5-year plan, is to be exceeded by 3.1 to 3.6 decitons. High yields, particularly concerning grain, potatoes, sugar beets, fruits, vegetables and special crops, are a key issue for agriculture's contribution to economic growth. Many measures concentrate on this, such as the construction of storage facilities for manure and liquid manure, the more careful treatment of these humus substances, their economic assessment and their careful use. An important influence is also exerted by amelioration measures, such as the adopted target to develop another 250,000 hectares of irrigation area until the 11th SED Congress.

The pledges to improve fodder utilization by 1 percent compared to 1984, to reduce losses and carry out the rationalization of animal places on an extended scale with available funds aim at using the increasing yield for the manufacturing of products of animal production, while further reducing fodder grain imports. In all this, scientific-technological measures and economic criteria are an integral part of the work.

The annual general meetings and the Kreis peasants conferences impressively demonstrated the close relationship between the cooperative peasants and workers marked by their trust in the policy of the party of the workers class, aimed at the welfare of the people and the safeguarding of peace, and its general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker. The alliance between the workers class and the class of the cooperative peasants manifested itself to be firmer than ever. At the Kreis peasant conferences the tasks and targets were outlined with political maturity and by expert exchanges of experiences. They were the expression of our solid socialist democracy.

The cooperative peasants and the workers in agriculture, forestry and food industry are increasingly able to work more efficiently with the funds provided by the national economy. To this the ideopolitical work of the basic party organizations in the LPG and state farms as well as the effective guidance of the socialist competition have made their contribution. Applying scientific-technological progress and the experiences of the best workers, job-related qualifications, performance comparisons, as well as increasing adjustment to territorial principles in production and work organisation create preconditions for effective utilization of funds. By deepening cooperation, reserves in the homogeneous reproduction process of plant and animal production are better utilized. A higher supply of humus and better utilization of the nutrients in self-produced fertilizers, in addition to technical and technological measures, contribute to rising soil fertility.

Based on the decisions of the 10th SED Congress and the 12th Peasants Congress of the GDR, we are able to apply intensification measures in an increasingly comprehensive way and promote initiatives, creative spirit, solid work, and clever management.

So, manifold reserves for increasing the yields are developed by working according to plot-related maximum yield concepts, and the yield possibilities of soil and plants are better utilized.

The fact that this year vegetation began to grow later and the weather has been damp and cold makes high demands on the organization of spring cultivation. Although the optimum dates -- according to the calendar -- for sowing grain and sugar beets could not be fully observed due to the late spring, the days when cultivation was possible were used more efficiently than in past years. The higher quality of the measures for field and plant cultivation and the mostly good plant crops guarantee that commitments are observed. Concerning the crops of early vegetables and perennial vegetables the plans were fulfilled and exceeded.

In preparation for the 40th anniversary of the democratic land reform, the competition concentrates on guaranteeing a high level of cultivation work, stock taking and plant protection as designated by the maximum yield concepts.

Harvesting work -- the Central Committee Secretariat has adopted an appropriate resolution in order to ensure this -- is to be prepared and carried out in such a way that higher yields than planned for are guaranteed by, among other things, high crop quality as well as by meeting all deadlines and working without losses. In all these kinds of work, in order to increase soil fertility, utilize the vegetation period, and ensure timely recultivation with high quality, the organizational preconditions, as well as those concerning field and plant cultivation, have to be organized even more thoroughly.

The increasing yields create the foundations for further raising output in animal production, corresponding to the consumption of meat, fat cheese with high fat content, eggs and other animal foodstuffs. In the stables of the LPG's state farms and other enterprises the animals are cared for more intensively, and unjustified performance differences are reduced. This increases daily output per animal and the breeding results. Concerning animal losses differences are still too high. Order, discipline and safety in the stables must be increased.

Thanks to the economic conditions achieved, the industriousness and prudence of cooperative peasants and workers, the work according to stable-related maximum performance concepts, and the higher level of production organization and management, the severe frost period last winter was overcome without appreciable production losses. Animal production has increased.

In animal production the managing committees and party organizations, and also the cooperative councils and state managements, should concentrate on increased output and effectiveness per animal in order to fulfill the demands of the state. In particular, preconditions for higher increases per day in fattening pigs and cattle and in breeding heifers have to be created.

Fodder consumption per deciton of meat or milk, per egg or per kilogram of wool must be strictly accounted for in political work by the party organizations. This is required by the orientation toward utilization of qualitative growth factors.

Comrades: The aim to repeat, stabilize and further expand the good results of 1984 in plant and animal production has been achieved to date in the implementation of the plan. The experiences and ideas in the socialist competition are to be used by the party organizations, managing committees and managements of the LPG's and state farms for a comprehensive discussion of the 1986 plan proposals [Planangebote]. We have to concentrate all our energies on increasing intensification by fully exploiting qualitative growth factors.

This is the method to achieve another yield increase over the 1985 targets by 1.0 deciton of grain equivalent units per hectare of agricultural area and to increase the output of animals for slaughter in 1986. At the same time, all competition initiatives are to be linked to the further improvement of working and living conditions as well as the designing of villages as the homes of cooperative peasants and workers. The party organizations of the LPGs and state farms, the managing boards and managements, the Peasants Mutual Aid Association, the Union of Small Gardeners, Settlers, and Small Livestock Breeders, and all forces cooperating in the National Front are to work even more efficiently to make villages more beautiful and attractive. The many initiatives and efforts undertaken by the villagers in this field must be propagated everywhere.

In the plan discussion for 1986 the economic utilization of scientific-technological results is becoming even more the main issue in the economic activities of the LPGs and state farms.

There are very intensive efforts to utilize experiences of industry for a speedy increase in output by applying microelectronics, above all for controlling machines and for precisely taking over and regulating biological production processes. This corresponds to the future requirements to increase production and efficiency.

As is known, utilizing and controlling biological factors in agricultural production by means of microelectronics, genetic engineering and biotechnology are internationally gaining increasing importance. As intensification factors, breeding, mechanization, application of chemicals, and amelioration can in particular be made even more effective in saving funds and raising efficiency. This involves higher demands on the knowledge and creative spirit of man. This is a key issue of the economic strategy of the second half of the 1980's for agriculture and forestry. For this it is necessary to accelerate the pace of agricultural research and of putting its results into practice.

The tested course of applying scientific-technological progress in the cooperatives and enterprises of agriculture and forestry by means of the maximum yield and maximum performance concepts has to be consistently continued. Political influence has to be exerted more energetically so that attention is focused on the qualitative factors of crop yields and of fully exploiting the capacity of animals, and so that these factors are mastered by the work collectives. The crux of the matter is quality of work and high technological discipline. This requires a relevant level of ideopolitical work and the application of socialist economic organization.

At the Kreis peasant conference the cooperative peasants and workers stressed that industrial and agricultural research already have to cooperate more closely in further increasing the quality and technological level of agricultural machinery, as well as in improving the spreading properties of fertilizers and enlarging the range of pesticides.

Only if industrial and agricultural research are better coordinated and work together more closely will it be possible to put research results to practical use and to accelerate this process. In this respect there are already favorable results in the field of agricultural chemistry, results which are highly regarded in practical agriculture, such as the currently increasing application of fungicides to fight mycoses in grain growing, as this has contributed to a rapid increase in grain yields. This emphasizes the statement made by our comrade, Erich Honecker, before the Kreis first secretaries that progress in agriculture is a priority concern of the entire society.

Due to the close connection between agricultural primary production and food industry, rising yields and outputs are reflected in the increase in finished products and the effectiveness [Effektivitaet] of the products.

The interaction of the two branches in the cooperative associations with regard to the purchase of products and the spreading of production technology, together with the efforts of the food industry collectives, has to contribute to a stable supply of a greater variety of products, rising quality, and improved exploitation of raw materials. This path has to be followed consistently. Through this, the working people in agriculture and the processing industry make a significant contribution to the implementation of the main task, of its unity of economic and social policy.

Further timber reserves have to be developed in the future by cultivating young wood. This ensures a higher yield increase of forests. Simultaneously the production of consumer goods is expanded.

The Politburo assessed the effectiveness of the agricultural price reform in 1984 and found that it has fully achieved its intended effect. Increasing yields and performances as well as reductions of costs considerably improved the financial reproduction process of the cooperatives and enterprises of socialist agriculture.

In 1984 the favorable purchase prices for goods from individual production resulted in a production increase, calculated at comparable prices, of 10 percent. The 1.3 million members of the Union of Small Gardeners, Settlers, and Small Livestock Breeders (VKSK) contributed greatly to this.

The fundamental tasks of the 10th party congress -- to comprehensively consolidate the cooperatives and state farms, to develop cooperation between the LPGs and the state farms for mutual benefit, to increase the farms' own resources of plant production for animal production, and to improve the input-output ratio -- have been successfully realized.

The achieved economic results not only receive the deserved appreciation of our society, they are also reflected, according to the orientation of the Politburo, in the increasing income of the cooperatives' peasants and workers. The measures taken to stimulate increased remuneration in cooperatives, contingent on an increase in performance, are proving their worth.

Comrades: Already at earlier meetings the Central Committee provided basic guidelines for shaping cooperation as an essential trait of agricultural policy. Our principled line continues to be that the specialized LPGs and state farms are the basic units of production. The higher commitments in their cooperative collaboration and, for this purpose, the assumption of functions of economic management by cooperative councils are a requirement of developing the homogeneous reproduction process in the soil-plant-animal-soil cycle. This is primarily an economic management function and demands the development of comradely relations between cooperatives' peasants and workers, and particularly between the management cadres. At the same time the legal independence and separate economic responsibility of the LPGs and state farms will be maintained and strengthened.

The model cooperation agreement for cooperation between the LPGs and the state farms, which has now been endorsed by the Central Committee Secretariat, corresponds to these principles. It bears the mark of the cooperative peasants and workers because it is based on the experiences in advanced cooperation of LPGs and state farms gained in tests in 1984. This agreement was discussed in preparation for the Kreis peasant conferences and it meets with wide approval. This once more confirms that the party line in agricultural policy concurs with the opinion of the class of cooperative peasants.

In deepening cooperation we are able to apply scientific-technological progress even more forcefully, comprehensively and extensively, thus increasing performance and reducing the unjustified differences in yields and performance.

This also applies to different performances in LPGs and state farms, particularly in those LPG's that in the past lagged behind in economic results.

The Politburo accepted a report on efforts to bring these LPGs up to the level of the more advanced ones. It was noted that during the past 2 years they contributed more to the increase of production and efficiency. They must continue to be given effective political and economic support by the party and state organs and the cooperation councils, to overcome subjective shortcomings in management, planning and organization, to increase the number of workers and cadre members as well as to improve working and living conditions. In this process we continue to count on the active participation of the FDJ.

With the Energy of Its 12th Parliament the FDJ Is Marching Forward to the 11th SED Party Congress

Dear comrades: The 12th FDJ Parliament was a passionate demonstration of the firm affinity between the FDJ and the SED and our general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker. His speech was received with great approval by the delegates, and -- as was shown by the weeks following the parliament -- the entire youth organization understood it to be an action program for its preparations for the 11th party congress. Erich Honecker's fundamental [grundlegend] speech determines the continuation of our youth policy, in line with proven experience, of placing trust in the young generation and granting it ever increasing responsibilities. At its parliament the FDJ said it will continue to do everything to implement the SED program that reaches far into the future.

Reviewing the results of the 12th parliament, the Politburo affirmed that our party has a reliable assistant and a revolutionary militant reserve in the FDJ. This was also impressively confirmed by the Whitsun youth meetings in all Bezirke, in which more than 3 million young people participated. During these days the young people once more expressed that they loyally stand by the GDR, their socialist fatherland.

It shows how deeply convinced the young people are that the SED's policy is right and to what extent the members of the young generation are willing to participate as young socialists in its realization; since, to date, more than 35,000 of the most active members of the FDJ have been accepted as SED candidate members within the framework of the "Ernst Thaelmann Drive." This impressive figure demonstrates the high responsibility with which the youth organization is fulfilling its obligation to win 100,000 of its best members for our militant community up to the 11th party congress.

The measures decided on by the Politburo in analyzing the 12th parliament aim at developing more comprehensively the trusting talk between members of our party, state leaders, teachers, instructors, as well as veterans of work and struggle, and the young people. The measures aim at entrusting the young generation with ever more demanding tasks of the scientific-technological revolution, and at expanding the opportunities for useful and interesting leisure activities.

The concept for the continuation of the FDJ study year, which was confirmed by the Central Committee Secretariat, is of fundamental importance for the Marxist-Leninist education of youth. It aims at conveying our scientific world outlook even more realistically, in line with the varying interests of the young people. It is the duty of all party leaderships to continuously support these efforts of the FDJ to raise the level of the Young Socialists' Circles in accordance with the rising level of education of the young people and the increasing social demands.

The economic achievements of the FDJ are of considerable importance for the implementation of the economic strategy at its new stage. Here, in time-tested fashion, 43,525 youth brigades are in the front ranks. This year again, almost every youth brigade is participating in solving the "Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow" tasks. Now the 12th parliament has decided to integrate all FDJ members and many other young people into the "Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow" drive. This FDJ mass initiative to master science and technology -- indispensable for our national economy -- needs the support of the entire society. At the same time, in responsible management activities in combines, research facilities and institutes it is today imperative to use the scientific-technological drive of the young generation, particularly in youth research collectives, in order to economically solve critical tasks of the science and technology plans.

The decision of the 12th parliament to continue with the "FDJ-Initiative Berlin" central youth project corresponds to the needs of our time. Our thanks and respect go to our construction workers on the natural gas pipeline in the USSR and to the girls and boys in the other central youth projects. As the size of the FDJ's tasks in our national economy increases, so does the responsibility of our party organizations to support the youth organization in fulfilling its demanding obligations.

In socialist agriculture manifold initiatives, particularly the "FDJ-Initiative Animal Production", the projects to enlarge irrigated areas, and the "Grain Harvest Kreis Youth Projects," emphasize the efforts of the young cooperative peasants and workers in agriculture, forestry and food industry to implement the decisions of their rural youth congress in Schwerin in November 1984. The decision adopted by the Politburo after the congress to integrate rural youth even more efficiently in the economic activities of the FDJ as well as to stimulate intellectual-cultural life in the villages and consolidate the FDJ basic organizations, henceforth also has to be purposefully put into practice by our party leaderships together with all social forces in the village. The FDJ's sponsorship of 167 villages has proved very successful. We highly welcome the intention of the youth organization to further expand this favorable development in preparation of the 11th party congress. This also includes an even more intensive use of local opportunities to have young people construct more houses, according to plan, for the young people in the country, to modernize apartments, and to develop youth clubs and youth rooms as well as sports facilities.

The cultural events at the Whitsun meetings of the FDJ, the "Festival of Young Talents and Young Artists" at the 12th parliament, and the efforts of the youth association to enrich cultural life in the FDJ basic organizations and groups show the purposefulness and consistency with which the FDJ is implementing the decisions of its cultural conference. The Festival of the Political Song with singers from five continents, which has already been organized for the 15th time, the also traditional campaign "Rock for Peace," and this year's Bach Youth Festival have made lasting impressions on the young artists as well as on their large audiences. These imaginative FDJ efforts to shape a full and lively intellectual-cultural life and to deepen the socialist way of life by means of art and culture are always supported by us.

In line with the agreements between the highest representatives of the GDR and the PPR, Comrades Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski, the children and youth exchange between our countries is to be continued this year. In the 35th year after the signing of the historical agreement on the Oder-Neisse peace frontier this is of particular importance. This summer up to 300,000 young people of our fraternal countries will travel to each other's countries.

In his speech to the delegates of the FDJ, Comrade Erich Honecker characterized the 12th parliament, in which 193 delegations from 109 countries participated, as a meeting of young peace fighters.

This active commitment of the GDR's young people to the preservation of peace, their anti-imperialist solidarity, and their work for understanding among peoples will also be a characteristic feature of the FDJ delegation's activities at the 12th International Youth and Student Festival from 27 July to 3 August in Moscow.

Results and Proceedings of the Trade Union Elections

On 15 June 1985 the FDGB celebrated the 40th anniversary of its founding. In the speech given by General Secretary Comrade Erich Honecker, upon awarding the FDGB "Ernst-Thaelmann-Honorary Banner" of the Central Committee on the occasion of this social event, high tribute was paid to the role of the socialist trade union federation in the GDR in creating and consolidating the unity of the workers class and its great activity in the construction of socialism.

The elections in the largest and most comprehensive class and mass organization of the workers class and all working people took place at a high ideopolitical and organizational level. This is also shown in the report that the Central Committee Secretariat approved from the comrades of the FDGB National Executive Committee. With a turnout of 89.2 percent of the 9.3 million trade union members in the election rallies and delegates' conferences, the highest turnout in the FDGB's history was reached. More than 2.3 million trade union members took the floor in the discussion.

The proceedings and results of the trade union elections clearly showed that the trade unions, as loyal fellow fighters of our party and under its leadership, are successfully and with great commitment realizing their role as schools of socialism, as a driving force of socialist competition, and as representatives of the interests of the workers and all working people. It was confirmed that the FDGB is well equipped for the further tasks in preparation for our 11th party congress.

For the Further Strengthening of the Socialist State and Legal Order

Comrades, closely linked to the ever more intensive intertwining of political, economic, social, and military tasks, the Politburo has, at regular intervals, commented on the responsibility of the state organs concerning the implementation of the resolutions of the 10th party congress. The Politburo proceeded from the fact that the continuous improvement of quality in central management and planning must correspond to the mass initiative of the working people and must actively influence it.

In this connection the Politburo dealt with the draft bill onthe new version of the law on local people's representative bodies. It was worked out according to an order by the 10th party congress. The draft bill at hand takes into account the new developments and demands that have emerged in our communal policy, and lists the fundamental tasks of the local people's representative bodies in further shaping the developed socialist society. It is oriented toward the comprehensive development of socialist democracy and extends the responsibility of the local organs for the implementation of our economic strategy. The draft bill aims at strengthening state power in the cities and villages and at increasing the role of mayors as experienced state functionaries who are closely linked to the inhabitants of the cities and villages. After extensive discussion in the local councils, with mayors and delegates, the State Council and Council of Ministers have now submitted the draft bill to the People's Chamber for enactment.

The Politburo highly regards the efforts of the state functionaries in the popular movement for the 11th SED Congress. Their activities are particularly successful wherever solving concrete tasks is organically linked to ideopolitical work with an effect on the masses. The state functionaries and delegates have the necessary knowledge, experience, and skills to meet the increasing demands.

This is shown in the manifold efforts of the local state organs for regional rationalization and the corresponding tapping of local reserves in order to further increase national economic performance and to improve working and living conditions. In view of such successful work, the still existing deficiencies in state management activities, inattentive behavior concerning justified problems of citizens, and the still existent dirty corners in cities and villages are particularly noticeable. It is necessary to generally adopt the best experiences in state management at an even faster rate, and always to act according to the proven principle of using our own faculties to put in order those things which are still not in order.

In connection with the conclusions drawn from the winter months at the beginning of the current year, the Politburo has taken decisions aiming for high quality in state leadership at all levels and in all areas. Particular responsibility in implementing those decisions and an accurate control over all assumed tasks devolve on the communists in state bodies. This presupposes -- more than ever -- a timely, thorough, and honest study of the concrete situation, as well as a foresighted solution to the questions that emerge. The struggle against superficiality and shunning responsibility from one level of leadership to another must be waged with determination. All party organizations in state bodies should more vigorously exert their right of control, and in this way also provide impetus to commendable management activity.

The Politburo emphatically channels the attention of all party organizations in state bodies toward the GDR State Council decisions of March this year, decisions which aimed at having local people's representatives work on the citizens' petitions.

The experience gained by the Stralsund City Assembly confirms that dealing with working people's proposals, concerns, and criticisms is a top priority political task for all state bodies. To solve it in trusting cooperation with our citizens and in a responsible manner helps create the fruitful foundation on which mutual trust, the feeling of being needed, the desire to produce results, and attachment to the homeland develop.

The Politburo has made decisions in connection with preparations for the 750th anniversary of Berlin in 1987. This jubilee in our capital will turn out to be an important national and international event. As chairman of the GDR Committee on the 750th anniversary of Berlin, Comrade Erich Honecker stressed that under the leadership of the workers class and its party and through cooperation among all allied forces much more has been done and achieved during the years of the GDR's existence for a better, more meaningful life of Berlin's residents, and for the enhancement of their material and cultural standard of living than throughout centuries of the city's former history.

On Cooperation With Friendly Parties and the National Front's Activity

Immediately after the ninth Central Committee meeting, Comrade Erich Honecker -- following the proven tradition -- received the chairmen of the friendly parties and the chairman of the National Council of the GDR National Front. The tasks that have to be fulfilled in preparation for the 11th party congress were discussed in an atmosphere of trust. During the following meetings of the central leaderships of the friendly parties decisions were made that aimed at their own active participation in solving domestic and foreign political issues before the 11th SED Congress. During an expanded meeting of the National Council of the National Front, the forces united within the socialist people's movement stressed their will to make the preparation of the congress everyone's concern. The high level of our alliance is obvious in the involvement of the members of the friendly parties, in the participation of their working collectives in socialist emulation, and in the National Front's civic initiative.

Through their professional experience and performances, our companions make a considerable contribution to the well-being of our citizens in such important national economic areas as repairs, services, and supplies for handicraft and skilled trade, agriculture, Kreis-led construction work, science, medical care, art, and culture. The coming 40th anniversary of the foundation of the Christian Democratic Union of Germany, of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany, and of the Democratic bloc of parties and mass organizations will once again confirm the vitality and effectiveness of our alliance that will continue to be determined by the principle of ensuring for each citizen, regardless of social origin, ideology, and creed, the greatest possibilities for participating in the formation of social life.

The mass-political work carried out by the National Front is experiencing another upsurge. This is, last but not least, proven by the noteworthy results of the people's initiative "Join in!" to embellish our cities and villages. The results registered during the same period last year were again considerably exceeded in all important points in the first 5 months of the current year. The citizens alone performed work in housing maintenance amounting to M2.3 billion.

The continuity and effectiveness of the SED political line toward churches as decided at the 10th party congress have been impressively confirmed in the past months. This course, aimed at further developing practical, constructive, and constitutional relations between state and church, also determined the meeting between the chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, on 11 February 1985 and the chairman of the Conference of the Evangelical Church of the GDR, Land Bishop Dr Johannes Hempel. Both sides unanimously stressed that the task of safeguarding peace can only be fulfilled with the participation of all.

The Class Assignment of the 10th Party Congress Is Being Fulfilled Honorably

Dear Comrades! Broad initiatives aimed at the prepartation of the 11th party congress have been launched in the GDR National People's Army [NVA] and border troops, in the Ministry for State Security, in the German People's Police, and in other bodies of the Ministry of Interior, in the combat groups of the workers class, the customs administration, and civil defense. The Politburo heard a report of the Main Political Directorate of the NVA on political-ideological work aimed at implementing the class assignment assumed by the party. The Politburo paid tribute to the important results that have been achieved by party organizations and all members of our NVA. The most important result in the communists' activity in the Armed Forces lies in the fact that -- together with all members of the Army and closely linked with the working people -- they succeeded in further strengthening our defense capability. Our Army will continue to always honorably fulfill its task, in comradeship-of-arms with the USSR and as a socialist coalition army.

The commanders, leading party bodies, and party organizations view the high demands regarding the fulfillment of military duty primarily as increased demands on troop control that today, more than ever before, is the leadership of men. Service in the NVA shapes the personality and strengthenes the will to be totally involved in defending socialism and peace. Thus, military service is also an important stage in the communist education of the young generation. Exemplary actions by the communists are of essential importance in this respect. In this sense, the NVA Main Political Directorate and all leading party bodies will strengthen the combat capability of the party in our Armed Forces.

The Bezirk and Kreis leaderships should bear in mind that the constantly higher demands on the soldiers require higher standards in the ideopolitical and physical training of youth for military service, in attracting new military personnel and maintaining stable defense preparedness on the part of reservists.

In the Army we must continue to bear in mind that year after year more youths and reservists -- with professional experience, who are active in social life, and the majority of whom already have families -- will do their military service. Appropriate conclusions for ideopolitical activity are to be drawn from this.

The 35th anniversary of the creation of the Ministry for State Security made it impressively clear that the members of the Ministry for State Security and of the "Feliks Dzierzynski" guard regiment led by the party are at all times fulfilling their class assignment in close unity with the other defense and security bodies and in trustful cooperation with the working people. The great appreciation that Comrade Erich Honecker expressed in his speech at the combat meeting of 6 February and that was reflected in the awarding of the Karl-Marx Order and of the Central Committee Honorary Banner makes all members of the Ministry of State Security duty bound to achieve new results in guaranteeing high stability for the GDR in its domestic policy and a timely reconnaissance and thwarting of attacks and peace-endangering plans of the imperialist opponent.

The Politburo has dealt with preparations for the 40th anniversary of the German People's Police. Today already -- a few days before this important social event -- one can state with great appreciation that the People's Police and the members of the other bodies of the Ministry of Interior are carrying out their responsible duty toward our people and for the protection of our socialist system with great preparedness for action.

The combat groups of the workers class have registered very positive results in the competition in preparation for the 11th party congress. The directives on tasks of the combat groups for 1986-1990, the competition guidelines, and service regulations are the basis for new commitments by all members of the combat group in order to conscientiously prepare for the coming training period and to honorably fulfill the greater demands.

The elections in the Association for Sports and Technology [GST] were successfully completed in April. The "GST Initiative: 11th SED Party Congress -- My actions for the protection of the socialist homeland, the GDR" was an occasion for many GST members to assume personal obligations. The party leaderships should continue to support the GST in all respects so that the work performed by the GST in socialist military training will be further qualified.

Great political open-mindedness was noted at this year's elections of the group executives of the Democratic Womens League of Germany. They were an impressive declaration of our party's policy aimed at the well-being of our people, and were proof of the close link between members and their organization that actively supports this trend.

Tasks of Physical Culture and Sports

Comrades! For the first time the International Olympic Committee [IOC] held a meeting in the GDR from 3-6 June 1985. This constitutes great recognition of the activity carried out by the German Gymnastics and Sports Federation, the GDR National Olympic Committee, and recognition of the great performances of our athletes.

The 90th IOC session in Berlin was an opportunity for an active exchange of opinions about current issues of the Olympic movement and international sports. Special attention was given by the IOC members and by the guests from 70 countries to Erich Honecker's statement in his opening speech, namely that the GDR will always side with those who hold the Olympic Charter in high esteem and who defend its basic humanistic principles of understanding among peoples and building a peaceful world.

The constituent meeting of the festival and Spartakiad committee for the Eighth Gymnastics and Sports Festival and the 11th Children's and Youth Spartakiad of the GDR in 1987 marked an event of great resonance in the area of physical culture and sports. Erich Honecker, who has taken up the sponsorship of the Leipzig festival, stressed in his speech that the gymnastics and sports festival will give an impetus to sports in the same measure as they are already being prepared today in cities, villages, enterprises, cooperatives, in schools, universities, armed bodies, in local centers for recreation and in all holiday resorts. A precondition for this is the proven responsible and imaginative cooperation between the socialist sports organizations and the FDGB and FDJ, the public education organs and the other state establishments. It is the duty of our party leaderships to constantly stimulate these common efforts at all levels. The results reached thus far in the "11th Party Congress Sports Relay Race" confirm the proper continuous development of the German Gymnastics and Sports Federation.

The Politburo has decided that high performance sports should be further developed up to 1988. The outstanding results recorded by our country's athletes, regardless of the more complicated conditions in the international arena, confirm our conviction that the GDR will continue to hold and strengthen its place in the top group of world sports.

The 10th Children's and Youth Spartakiad of Olympic Winter Sports from 25 February to 2 March in Oberhof and Karl-Marx-Stadt impressively confirmed the extent of the combat spirit and will for top performances with which the enthusiastic athletes -- girls and boys -- tried to equal their great sports idols. This high level of competition on the basis of increased multifaceted preliminary training will undoubtedly be continued at the 10th Children and Youth Spartakiad of Olympic Summer Sports from 22-28 July in Berlin.

Education Lead [Bildungsvorlauf] for the Requirements of the Nineties

Steps have been initiated at universities, high schools, and vocational schools to further improve the quality of students' studies and their training and socialist education. An important landmark in this respect was set by the Politburo decision on an accelerated production process and on the utilization of computer-aided design and manufacturing systems. The training and advanced training of constructors, technologists, designers, and of other professional manpower has to be organized in the shortest possible time in such a way as to master computerized work methods to produce considerable effects in shortening and optimally organizing all stages of preparation for the production process up to the production process itself.

The universities, high schools and science academies are facing the task of improving the level of training and advanced training of cadres to such an extent that they will meet the requirements of the nineties. Worthy of special mention are the results of the students' independent scientific studies presented at the April and May FDJ Students Days and Performance Displays. By better mastering research processes and through the achievement of new results, important achievements could be made in the national economy.

The teachers, educators, teachers' trainers and school officials in high schools and all other public educational establishments have carried out fruitful activity occupying worthy place within the working people's emulation initiatives for the preparation of the 11th party congress. In comments and letters to the Central Committee, numerous teachers' collectives expressed their profound adherence to our party policy and their commitment to making their personal contribution -- through solid work and positive results in teaching and training future teachers -- to strengthening our Republic and, thus, to safeguarding peace. Together with the FDJ and its Ernst Thaelmann Pioneers Organization and many other social forces, teachers have developed imaginative and vigorous activity with an elevated political-educational effect.

The 40th anniversary of our victory and liberation deepened the friendship with the USSR and the students' pride in their socialist homeland, the GDR. The 40th anniversary was also the main subject of the 1984-85 youth initiation ceremony. In the presence of almost 3 million parents and guests, 14-year-old youths at more than 6,000 youth initiation ceremonies pledged to defend their homeland and live and work as friends of the USSR.

What matters now is to thoroughly prepare the 1985-86 school year in order to ensure elevated educational activity in all public educational establishments. The meetings of the public education aktiv will make an important contribution in this respect.

Comrades, the Days of Soviet Culture in the GDR were a most important cultural-political event and, at the same time, new proof of our inviolable friendship with Lenin's country. The capital of Berlin and all its Bezirke played host to outstanding Soviet artists, ensembles, soloists, exhibitions, joint scientific conferences, and friendly meetings. More than 3,000 artists, people engaged in the cultural sector, and scientists from the USSR were our guests. Hearing the report on this event, the Politburo stressed that, through the number of initiatives and especially due to the quality of performances, these cultural days were the most important organized by a socialist fraternal country in the GDR so far. They have given a multifaceted and sustained impetus to cooperation between our two countries in all areas of culture and art. Comrade Erich Honecker conducted talks with the official delegation leader, Comrade Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of culture of the USSR, and with member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow party committee, Comrade Viktor Grishin, during which the Days of Soviet Culture in the GDR were termed a great social event in our country's life.

The Third Festival of Amateur Artists from Socialist Countries exerted a great influence and was of great radiance [Ausstrahlung]. The Days of Hungarian Culture in the GDR also contributed to further deepening our relations. Of great public resonance was the exhibition: "World Treasures of Art -- Preserved For Mankind" in the Old Museum of our capital, which paid tribute to the Red Army's historic rescue operation concerning art treasures in German museums that were threatened by destruction.

The GDR Academy of Art celebrated the 25th anniversary of its foundation with awareness of its responsibility for the classical cultural heritage and for the further development of our socialist national culture. A festive plenary meeting marked the foundation of the "National Research and Memorial Establishments of the GDR for 20th Century German Art and Literature."

The Central Committee Secretariat made a decision on the tasks of libraries in our country. This again showed the increased cultural requirements of our citizens. The 32,000 libraries with 115.7 million books borrowed in 1984 are telling proof of this.

The climax of the GDR Bach-Handel-Schuetz-Festival in 1985 was the 34th Handel Festival of the GDR in Halle and the fifth International Bach Festival of the GDR in Leipzig. The artistic performances received great attention at home and abroad.

Our country's amateur artists have made an impressive contribution of great political effectiveness and on an elevated artistic level, as was demonstrated by the Fourth Amateur Art Conference of the GDR, held in Gera on 1 December 1984.

The Central Committee Secretariat heard a report on the stage of development of Sorbian culture and art.

The high level of development and distribution of Sorbian culture, which was convincingly proven by the Sixth Festival of Sorbian Culture, is also proof of the creative implementation of the Marxist-Leninist nationality policy promoted by our party.

Noteworthy achievements have been registered in the past months by people engaged in culture and by artists. As our general secretary recently stated, they have now set themselves the task -- in preparation for the 11th party congress -- of spreading party ideas more comprehensively and convincingly among the masses than previously and thus contributing through their efforts to giving an impetus to the people's creative initiative.

In connection with issues of the unity of economic and social policy, the Central Committee Secretariat dealt with the results and further development of the health and social welfare sectors. It heard a report by the Bitterfeld Kreis leadership on experiences in political leadership to ensure a high level of medical care for our citizens, and stressed that the results achieved in this sector are considerable. Further progress will be achieved when health policy tasks are part and parcel of the overall policy in the respective area. Of particular importance is the training of a young generation with high professional qualifications, committed to the medical profession in socialism.

In a decision on supporting the 1986-87 elections to the German Red Cross of the GDR, the Secretariat stressed that, through the more vigorous development of political work, the general application of positive experiences in the performance comparison, and the closer cooperation of physicians and nurses with the basic organizations of the German Red Cross and medical assistants in enterprises and cooperatives, further reserves can be opened up to increase in particular the effectiveness of preventive health care.

Our Party Is Well Prepared for Solving the New Tasks

Dear Comrades! In analyzing the ninth meeting of the Central Committee and the Secretariat's consultations with the first secretaries of the Kreis leaderships, the party organizations are intensively making comprehensive preparations for the 11th party congress. Through the meetings of the Bezirk party aktivs, seminars, instruction courses, and short-term courses attended by more than 200,000 party cadres and staffs from state bodies and mass organizations, the theoretical understanding of the party strategy and tactics was deepened and a comprehensive exchange of experience concerning the most effective forms and methods of implementing party decisions was carried out.

Political-ideological activity was aimed at drawing practical conclusions to be used in public discussion and in developing the economic mass struggle with a view to preparing the 11th party congress. This is clearly demonstrated by plans for measures by the Kreis and Bezirk leaderships in connection with preparing the party congress, by the combat programs of the basic organizations aimed at implementing the 1985 National Economic Plan, and by thousands of letters and pledges sent from all social areas to the Central Committee and its general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker. Our citizens have first-hand experience that words and deeds are indivisible in our party policy. This constantly leads to newer initiatives.

On the whole, it can be said that further progress has been achieved in the activity of the Bezirk and Kreis leaderships and of the basic organizations, as well as in the development of a work style linked to the masses. An expression of this bond with the masses was also the participation of more than 430,000 visitors in the NEUES DEUTSCHLAND press festival in Berlin and the mass participation in the press festivals of the party's Bezirk newspapers.

The Halle Bezirk leadership's report to the Politburo on 30 April on experiences of leadership activity in evaluating the consultation of the Central Committee Secretariat with the first secretaries of the Kreis leadership proved in many ways that concrete and true-to-life party activity is being carried out in applying the crucial points of political leadership activity as summed up in five points by Erich Honecker at the ninth meeting.

The Politburo comment on this report stressed that new qualitative features in the public discussion in connection with preparing the 11th party congress stem from the close link between effective political-ideological activity and the promotion of social and especially economic activities aimed at a comprehensive strengthening of the GDR and of the peace initiative of socialism. The main question of political-ideological activity continues to be the deepening of the realization: "The stronger socialism is, the more secure peace is." The economic initiatives that began in Halle Bezirk and the activity connected with comparisons of performance and examples of leadership have proven to be a successful way to lend more weight to the working people's contribution to socialist emulation and thus open up further performance reserves.

The party's continuous care for man, the taking into account of problems that citizens are facing in daily life, leads to the further consolidation of the trust that the working people have in the party's policy. Based on past experiences, we have to make it possible for all party organizations to improve the system of political information so that every citizen can be reached and so that a speedy reaction to topical domestic and foreign policy issues is possible and the regular active appearance of all leading cadres is ensured. This includes having the Kreis leaderships and basic organiations know exactly what people think and which questions they face, and that in view of our open-minded conditions they keep in mind where and how we must counter antagonistic slogans.

At the same time, cultivation of the revolutionary and humanistic traditions of our people and the graphic description of the achievements of our socialist state have proved to be important factors for consolidating class awareness, pride in our achievements, affinity to our fatherland, and anti-imperialist solidarity.

The concrete accounting of the targets and tasks in the plans for measures of the Bezirk and Kreis leaderships and in the militant programs of the basic organizations, as well as those of the competition pledges in the enterprises and residential areas, has been taken by party and work collectives as an occasion for societal accountability reports. This clearly shows the great activity of the communists and citizens from all strata of society and their willingness to do their best for the further strengthening of the Republic and for safeguarding peace.

In its statement to the report of the Hall Bezirk leadership, the Politburo pointed out that it is necessary to thoroughly analyze the results and experiences of the Bezirk leaderships in preparing for the 40th anniversary of the liberation and to draw conclusions from them for the leadership's work in the next stages up to the 11th party congress, so that all social forces give their best contribution in the mass movement for the preparation of the party congress.

The central conference, which took place at the decision of the Central Committee Secretariat on 25 April in the "Walter Ulbricht" Leuna Works, concerning the tasks of political work among the masses in the enterprises and living areas in preparation for the 11th party congress reflected the extensive mass-political activities of the Bezirk and Kreis leaderships as well as the basic organizations.

It became an up-to-date exchange of experience about the popular discussion regarding the 11th party congress, in which it became particularly clear how the unity of policy, ideology, and economy is realized in daily life.

As is shown by the experiences of popular discussion explained by the comrades at this conference, it is necessary to make clear the achievements of our socialist society and, in particular, what we have accomplished since the eighth party congress, in such a way that everybody sees what socialism means for him and how his life differs from that of the working people under capitalism, with steadily increasing unemployment, lack of prospects for young people, and rising "new poverty." We must show the working people the political and economic interrelations, specifically explain to them the tasks, make everybody understand his personal responsibility, and thus actively promote commitment, readiness for performance, and civic awareness.

The yardstick for assessing political work among the masses is how it helps create socialist attitudes and opinions that lead to good work, flexible thinking and creativity, and high performances for our society. The tasks linked with the conprehensive intensification of production also require intensification of work with the people and a further increase in the level and effectiveness of political work among the masses, particularly in the work collectives. For this purpose, in all Bezirke significant campaigns and initiatives in preparation for the 11th party congress have been introduced, as the Politburo learned from the Bezirk reports. In preparing for the party congress, press, radio, television, and our news agency are faced with the task of further increasing quality and effectiveness and making a comprehensive contribution to the popular discussion.

Comrades: Coping with the demanding tasks that confront us requires the further development of internal party life and increasing the fighting strength of the SED basic branches, particularly in implementing the party's economic strategy. The report of the Rathenow Kreis leadership to the Central Committee Secretariat on 17 April was devoted to this subject.

This report confirmed that it is possible to successfully solve the tasks of the new stage of the economic strategy provided the decisions of the Central Committee decisions can be successfully explained in the basic party branches by means of multifaceted qualified methods of instruction and operative support, provided these decisions can be successfully adapted to the situation in the pertinent areas of responsibility, and provided the basic branches can be thus enabled to determine their specific share in implementing the economic tasks and waging the struggle for fulfilling them. The use of performance comparisons, leadership examples and exchanges of experience, of action slogans and systematic work with the best workers, rationalizers, and innovators in order to bring fully into play the intellectual potentials and consciousness-related factors and leadership prerequisites that are required for the struggle for top achievements on comprehensive scale is something that is increasingly moving into the center of leadership activities.

First and foremost it is through educationally effective membership meetings and active party group work that the activity of each individual communist, his ideological steadfastness, militant readiness for action, and conscious discipline must be fashioned in such a manner that the working people's initiatives and creative power can be fully developed in the preparations for the 11th SED Congress.

As the many social activities in the party congress initiative show, the communists' uniform and coherent action constitutes an important factor in our future social development

The party leaderships also have the responsibility of more conceretely organizing on the spot the struggle to implement decisions by means of a demanding, active internal party life and to ensure the uninterrupted verification of the fulfillment of all assumed pledges and targets.

In connection with citizens' applications, the Central Committee Secretariat has once more oriented the party leaderships toward removing all obstacles that disturb the trustful relations between people and party. This requires the careful and scrupulous processing of citizens' suggestions and proposals and a consistent opposition to any heartless approach.

Dear comrades, the intensive study of the world-changing doctrine of Marx, Engels and Lenin is and remains the compass for implementing our policy. Relying on the generally applicable laws of socialist revolution and socialist construction,our program constitutes -- as has been expressed in the long-term curriculums for the party study year approved by the Central Committee Secretariat -- the proven blueprint for the further fashioning of the developed socialist society in the GDR.

In accordance with Erich Honecker's statement at the ninth Central Committee session, -- that the further deepening of Marxist-Leninist education of communists, particularly of cadres, is indispensable for solving the present and future tasks -- the Bezirk and Kreis leaderships as well as the party leaderships of the basic branches have made good use of the seminars for leading cadres and the 1984-85 party study year to increase the fighting strength of the party organizations and develop offensive ideopolitical work among the masses. Propaganda events in the Bezirke, Kreise, and large enterprises, which, since January, have involved the participation of more than 35,000 leading cadres, party secretaries, propagandists and agitators of the party and of mass organizations, have proven to be an effective support for this end.

The subject plan for the 1985-86 party study year provides that all circles, seminars, and lecture cycles attach great importance to the results and lessons of our party's creative work over 4 decades in implementing the ideas of scientific socialism on German soil and in the struggle for peace. In this, appreciation of the life and work of Ernst Thaelmann will occupy a particular place. Through the subject that is identical for all forms of study -- "40 Years of the SED: 4 Decades of Successful Implementation of the Combat Aims of the Revolutionary German Workers Movement in the GDR; The Tasks of the Party Organizations in the Further Preparation for the 11th SED Congress" -- the curtain is raised for training members at the beginning of the party elections.

The more than 75,000 comrades who are now completing the 1984-85 study year at the party educational institutions are faced with the task of purposefully applying the acquired knowledge in daily party work.

The conference on Marxist-Leninist training and advanced training of cadres at the party schools of the Bezirk leaderships -- which explained the tasks of these institutions in further enhancing the theoretical level and vital link of teaching and education -- and whichwas held at the decision of the Central Committee Secretariat -- conveyed important stimuli.

The Central Committee Secretariat stipulated that the life and work of Friedrich Engels, the cofounder of our scientific concept of the world, should be particularly honored in an intensive discussion about the past, present, and future of socialism on German soil on the occasion of his 165th birthday on 28 November 1985, and on the 90th anniversary of his death on 5 August 1985.

The measures stipulated by the Secretariat on the 50th anniversary of the Seventh World Congress of the Communist International serve to propagate the lessons of the struggle of the international workers class.

The significance of this historical event for the alliance of all progressive forces against fascism and war must be shown, and in doing so the KPD's strategy and tactics in toppling the Hitler dictatorship must be thoroughly dealt with.

Comrades, in a responsible manner the Bezirk and Kreis leaderships and the basic party branches, in keeping with the adopted decisions, have begun preparations for the 1985-86 party elections. The Politburo decision of 19 February 1985 -- "Guidelines for the Examination and Updating of Records in the SED Basic Branches and Kreis Leaderships, and for Conducting Trustful Individual Talks With All Party Members and Candidates in 1985" -- was thoroughly evaluated by the party organizations, and the political-ideological and organizational measures required for its implementation were defined. The comrades are now being acquainted with the significance of the decision and with the tasks that must be solved at the membership meetings of the basic organizations. It is important to further enhance the leading role of the party, to increase its fighting strength, and to consolidate the unity, purity, and cohesion of its ranks. Enlisting many honorable forces in completing tasks will help us to ensure high quality in implementing the decision in each basic branch.

The tasks related to the verification and updating of records decreed for May have been completed by the Kreis leaderships and basic branches in a responsible and disciplined manner.

Comrades, our party possesses, as its work in the period under review has shown, all the required prerequisites to also successfully cope with the requirements of the road now facing us and is firmly linked with the entire people. We are approaching our 11th party congress filled with optimism and confident of victory.

REACTION TO REAGAN COMMENTS ON TERRORIST NATIONS

U.S. Terrorism Alleged

LD092307 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Commentary of the day, by Harald Scheffler]

[Text] The method is very simple indeed. Stop thief! cries the thief and hopes, by turning things upside down, to divert attention from himself. But only the very gullible are taken in. The U.S. President's speech at the U.S. Bar Association in Washington yesterday was made to this pattern.

He called, in the words of the Western press, for a crusade against international terrorism. He declared five countries to be the centers of terrorism: Nicaragua, Cuba, Libya, North Korea, and Iran. He dubbed their political leaders Murder Inc., a strange collection of misfits, looney tunes, and squalid criminals. So much for the tone that evidently seems to be catching on in Washington's conduct of international relations.

These countries, Reagan said, are engaged in acts of war against the government and people of the United States. They want to expel America from the world. So the U.S. has the right to defend itself.

Acts of war against the U.S.? So it was North Korean bombers that over 30 years ago took off on missions to lay waste American cities. So it is Libyan warships that are engaged in provocations off America's shore. Evidently it is the Cubans who attempted a landing in Florida and it is counterrevolutionaries -- hired by Nicaragua -- that are on the rampage in the United States, murdering doctors, teachers, civil servants, and innocent civilians. Is the world seriously to believe that little Nicaragua threatens the mighty United States?

Is the world to believe that the millions of dollars flowing, overtly and covertly, to the counterrevolutionary gangs in Nicaragua, the attempt at blackmail by a trade embargo, the threat of aggression with warships off Nicaragua's coast, and constant maneuvers in the border regions of adjacent countries are only a kind of self-defense permitted under international law?

No. All this is intended to prepare the ground for eliminating free Nicaragua by means of aggression, to destroy the Sandinists, whom Washington calls communists. According to the United States all people are communists who do not want what Washington wants. Then the CIA secret service machine springs into action. It hatches and carries out assassnation, abductions, putsch, and coups d'etat, and generates scenarios for the murder of politicians it dislikes. The list of murders, planned or executed, ranges from ex-president Arbenz of Guatemala, Mosaddeq, Patrice Lumumba, and Salvador Allende to the many abortive attempts to murder Fidel Castro. That is terrorism -- state terrorism -- used unscrupulously as an instrument of power politics by the most powerful imperialist country; power politics that cares little about the rights of nations and less about human rights. In the pursuit of these power politics the United States makes common cause with even the most bloodthirsty criminals.

On his trip to Thailand, Secretary Shultz paid a demonstrative visit to a camp of the Cambodian Pol Pot bandits. As THE WASHINGTON POST revealed, $5 million from secret CIA funds is being channelled this year alone to mass murderer Pol Pot.

State terrorists, acting on the stop thief method, are indicting what they call international terrorism and calling for action against it. Their intention is to take action against all who are not submissive, all who -- and Reagan said so bluntly in his Washington speech -- disrupt U.S. foreign policy. Seen in this light, the U.S. list of allegedly terrorist states is likely to be extended. Who knows but that New Zealand may soon figure on that list after announcing that its ban on nuclear-capable warships entering New Zealand ports will be passed into law.

In practice its ban is directed above all against the United States and impedes U.S. power politics. What is to stop the United States from considering this as an act of terrorism, an acto of war against the United States?

CIA Said Sponsoring Terrorism

DW091235 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] In a speech President Reagan took issue with the problem of terrorism. In this speech he went so far as to accuse states like Cuba and Nicaragua of terrorism and criminal acts against the United States. Horst Kaeubler comments:

Fidel Castro did not smuggle poisoned cigars into the White House to kill the U.S. President. However, the CIA thought up this evil trick to assassinate Fidel Castro. The Sandinists did not mine U.S. harbors. However, the CIA financed the mining of the Nicaraguan Pacific port of Corinto to deal the country a serious economic blow. In the seventies, a congressional commission even found it necessary to investigate the CIA terrorism that had become an instrument of U.S. foreign policy. The crimes committed by the CIA, which came to light in the course of the investigations, were so scandalous that the congress prohibited the CIA from continuing practicing terror as state policy.

However, ever since the Reagan administration has been in office, all the legal provisions imposing at least certain restrictions on the CIA were amended. The Neutrality Act, a law that strictly prohibits preparation of military acts on U.S. territory against states with which Washington holds diplomatic relations, is being grossly disregarded and violated.

Dozens of so-called secret training camps have been set up in almost inaccessible regions like the Everglades, a swampy area in Florida, or the densely wooded belt in southern Alabama. Is this not the strangest collection of squalid criminals -- to use Reagan's words -- who as veteran CIA agents and Green Berets, former members of special task forces, groom terrorists, train them in handling explosives, and make them fit for covert war?

The majority of the so-called contras, those terror commandos who under cover of night enter Nicaragua, blow up strategic objects, burn coffee plantations, and are supposed to destabilize the country in the CIA's covert war, have passed through these camps. U.S. television recently has repeatedly reported on these camps where reserve killers are mass produced. Former military men who today groom terrorists on U.S. territory have not hesitated to reveal details of their illegal work before U.S. television cameras. However, nothing has been done about it. The Reagan administration does not move a finger to finish off this strange collection of squalid criminals.

If the Reagan administration were really serious about making a clean sweep of terrorism, as the President has claimed, it would have been a better policy for the United States to accept the Soviet proposal submitted at the recent UN General Assembly on joining a convention under which all states are to outlaw state terrorism. However, Washington has not shown any interest. If they need state terrorism to organize the world by American standards -- if necessary, even by the use of military force -- they can of course not do without that silent reserve of squalid criminals who, in violation of U.S. legislation, are trained as terrorists in secret places.

Accused States Reject Charges

LD091524 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1431 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Washington, 9 Jul (ADN) -- Representatives of Cuba, Nicaragua, Iran, and Libya have rejected with strong protests the slander by the U.S. Administration accusing them of terrorism. Cuba's head of state, Fidel Castro, replied to the absurd charges that it was a pure lie to claim that Cuba belongs to a group of terrorist states. Nicaragua's president, Daniel Ortega, said that it is not his country but the United States that practices state terrorism by financing mercenary bands that murder Nicaraguan citizens. Iranian Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi-Khamene'i also strongly rejected the accusations. Libya has likewise strongly denied the American allegations.

Speaking to the annual meeting of the American Bar Association on Monday, U.S. President Ronald Reagan accused Iran, Cuba, Libya, the DPRK, and Nicaragua of "acts of war" against the U.S. Administration and people. On the basis of the charge Reagan claimed the United States has a right to "defend" itself and called on other states to join it.

HONECKER IDEAS ON WEST'S ECONOMIC CRISES VIEWED

AU031320 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Jul 85 p 5

[Juergen Kuczynski article "On the Topical Economic Situation in the World of Capital: Deliberations Following Erich Honecker's Speech at the 10th SED Central Committee Session"]

[Text] Reviving an old CPSU tradition -- one need only recall the speeches of Lenin and Stalin -- from time to time Erich Honecker gives us analyses of the economic situation in the capitalist world. And at the 10th plenum he also in part directly continued the analysis of the 9th plenum.

Pointing to earlier statements, he indicates either a continuation or a change in the pace of trends that were already observed earlier, or he draws our attention to completely new phenomena. Thus, at the ninth plenum Erich Honecker spoke of the "prospect of an early new crisis." At the 10th plenum he was already able to say more specifically "that the business cycle appears to be turning down again." And, indeed, the most important data of the biggest economic powers of captial indicate this.

The national product (production and services) stagnated in the United States, in the FRG, and in France in the first quarter of 1985. In the United States it went up less than 0.2 percent (0.7 percent per year), in France there was no increase at all, and in the FRG it even declined by 1 percent; in Japan the growth rate declined rapidly.

The situation in industry is even more serious. As was also pointed out by Erich Honecker, industrial production in the United States has declined month after month since January. In the FRG, taking an average of the first 4 months of 1985, it was below the last 4 months of 1983. In France it declined 0.7 percent in the first quarter of 1985.

And the future looks even bleaker. In the United States the volume of orders on industry's books has declined month after month since February. In the FRG, domestic orders stagnated in the first quarter of 1985; only foreign orders were still on the upswing. But how much longer are they going to rise? And the same goes for Japan. A world stock exchange survey by the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE appeared with the headline: "Growing Doubts About Export Prospects"; and the report that analyzes the situation in the FRG also notes that the FRG's export prospects are not favorable. In both countries speculators now prefer to buy domestic stock instead of the stock of enterprises oriented on the world market.

However, exports were and continue to be the decisive pillar for industry both in the FRG and in Japan. While, for example, domestic orders in the FRG in the first quarter of 1985 were still 10 percent below those of the first quarter of 1980 [as published], foreign orders were more than 25 percent higher. Considering that FRG exports to the United States in 1984 went up 40 percent -- not so much because the range of commodities and their quality improved, but because the dollar gained so much vis-a-vis the mark and the FRG products accordingly became cheaper -- one can imagine the effects of a business decline in the United States on the imports from the FRG and Japan, because an economic slowdown naturally means declining imports.

But there is more to it! At the 10th plenum Erich Honecker analyzed the planned measures of the American industrial monopolies to restrict imports of foreign products and their competition on the U.S. domestic market as follows: "If, in these conditions, the U.S. economy continues to slide, the American monopolies will either enforce a policy of reducing the dollar exchange rate, or they will increasingly hamper imports by protectionist measures -- or they might even do both. This will hit hard all countries that are big exporters, hardest of all the FRG, whose feeble economic boom is sustained only by constantly rising exports."

We have very quickly proceeded from looking at the national product, which in addition to production also includes services, to the analysis of industrial production because industrial production is the main producer of surplus value for capital; the production of surplus value in agriculture now plays only a relatively small role in the developed capitalist industrialized countries. Moreover, the business cycles are determined by industry rather than agriculture, let alone by the services sector.

The June quarterly economic report of the New York Morgan Bank headlines its survey of business trends in the United States since the beginning of 1984 "From a Powerful Upswing to Sluggishness."

This "sluggishness" is reflected in the fact that utilization of production capacity is, relatively, not very high, and that it declined in April. The monopolists who focus not only on the current "sluggishness" of business but, with the aid of incoming orders, also focus relatively exactly on development in the near future, have therefore in many cases reduced the part of the surplus value that they distribute in the form of dividends. This is true even for key industries such as the electronic equipment industry. Since the monopolists are reducing their investments out of fear of a crisis -- the Department of Commerce reduced its original estimate of investment growth for 1985 soon after the beginning of the year by 50 percent, as compared with 1984, and just now it has reduced it even more -- the key industries are also affected. Thus IBM, the biggest producer of computers and similar products, has just announced that turnover and profit in 1985 have substantially declined, despite the current large orders from the armament industries and the Defense Department.

Technology and Unemployment

Erich Honecker's speech at the 10th plenum contains two subsections with the following titles: "Unprecedented Scope of Unemployment Under Capitalism" and "Capitalism Cannot Transform Technological Progress Into Social Values"

This may be illustrated by the following:

U. S. industrial output is now some 10 percent higher than it was in January 1980. The number of white- and blue-collar workers employed in U. S. industrial production has decreased by 2.3 million since January 1980. The situation in the other developed capitalist industrial countries is not much different. "After all, it is a fact that even the beginning of growth in production is being accompanied by mass unemployment unparalleled in the development of imperialism," Erich Honecker stated. Why is there such an unusual development? His answer is: "Capitalism... by reason of the property relations of private capital appropriation and its pursuit of maximum profits is unable to convert scientific and technological progress into social benefits for the people. For the working people even now the opposite is the case."

This is an absolutely new phenomenon in the history of capitalism. "Is it absolutely new?" some people may ask and may recall a passage in "Das Kapital" where Marx wrote (Marz-Engels Works, Volume 23, p 465): "Since machinery in itself reduces work time while, applied in a capitalist manner, extending the workday, taken by itself it facilitates work, but employed in a capitalist manner it increases the intensity of work; taken by itself it constitutes a victory of man over the forces of nature, but used in a capitalist manner it subjugates man to the forces of nature..." And yet Marx turned against the machine wreckers under capitalism becuase he wrote at a time when capitalism was ascending, when this was still producing social progress and creating social values precisely through the machinery.

Today, however, scientific-technological progress under capitalism only spells social retrogression, only creates social evils. How terribly striking is the following argument: Where do we find the most rapid scientific-technological progress in the capitalist world today? The answer is: in the field of armaments of war, armaments for war which, as Marx wrote about machinery, bring about the subjugation of man but the end of mankind as well. The productive force under capitalism has become a destructive force that destroys the workplace which, as Erick Honecker stated, creates "an army of 'new poor'" placing people in a state of constant terror through the threat of a nuclear war and the prospects for a space war" and theatening death to all of them.

We placed dots in the Erich Honecker quotation about the inability of capitalism "to convert scientific-technological progress into social benefits for the people" because the train of thought we left out requires special treatment.

The sentence referring to this inability begins as follows: "In absolute contrast to socialism, capitalism..." In absolute contrast to socialism, under which scientific-technological progress constantly enhances social values and creates entirely new social values!

When Marx wrote about machinery that brought so much misery upon the workers, the capitalist social system was the only one that brought scientific-technological progress and this is why he had to turn against the machine wreckers. As in any class society, scientific-technological progress was only achieved with heavy sacrifices on the part of the working people. But today there exists a social system, our social system, in which scientific-technological progress is taking place for the benefit of the working people. Never before has such a system existed, never has there been such scientific-technological progress... Or should one call it technological progress if 100,000 years separated the crude and the sharpened stone axe in primitive society?

Today scientific-technological progress is safely in the hands of the peoples of the socialist countries. We no longer need -- as in Marx' time -- scientific technological progress in a capitalist way, which today only spells disaster for mankind. This also is why we do not charge the DGB in the FRG with unreasonable machine wrecking when it fights against the personal information system, or the metalworkers trade union when it opposes the introduction of outwork [Heimarbeit] on electronic screens. Both these technical systems enslave men and create new unemployment.

At the same time, however, history demands that we in the socialist countries -- in whose hands scientific-technological progress for the well-being of man has been placed -- today undertake great, indeed greater efforts to accelerate this progress. If the road to communism leads through a constantly growing increase in production, then we are duty-bound to fulfill this historic duty of ours in order to enable future generations to look back on our efforts with gratitude.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DISCUSSED WITH FRG

AU040802 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Jul 85 p 2

[Text] Bonn (ADN) -- On 2 July in Bonn, talks between the GDR Ministry of Environmental Protection and Water Management and the FRG Ministry of the Interior continued at the level of department heads. The talks concerned problems of environmental protection.

SCHUERER MEETS WITH PRC LEADERS IN BEIJING

For XINHUA English and other Chinese media accounts of the visit to the PRC by Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, including his talks with PRC leaders, see the Eastern Europe section of the 8 July China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

BUDAPEST COMMENTS ON REAGAN SPEECH ON TERRORISM

LD092252 Budapest in English to Europe 2000 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Excerpts] In his speech before the American Bar Association in Washington President Reagan has accused several countries of support for terrorism. Shortly before this speech contras attacked a river boat in Nicaragua. For International Newsroom Istvan Kollar:

[Kollar] Well, Nicaragua also featured in President Reagan's speech before the Washington Bar Association. However, one is mistaken to conclude that it was listed among the victims of terrorism. On the contrary, Nicaragua was mentioned as one of the five countries that, in President Reagan's view, supported international terrorism, thereby assuming responsibility for the latest series of anti-United States actions in Central America and the Middle East. U.S. citizens were indeed subject to [word indistinct] and unjustified terrorism. However, Nicaragua has nothing to do with that. In his speech, President Reagan declared that on the basis of international law, any state exposed to acts of war has the right to protect itself. Hopefully, by self-protection President Reagan did not mean the setting on fire of boats and [word indistinct] by the Nicaraguan contras. Because that is what they were doing with effective and official U.S. support. The United States assists them through intelligence, arms supplies, military training, and advice, as well as financial support. The Washington administration would have no difficulty in [words indistinct] by the Nicaraguan contras. It is true, however, that with regard to the destabilisation of the left wing Government of Nicaragua, a far more important objective than the struggle against genuine terrorism. [sentence as heard]

U.S.-USSR MEETING BRINGS 'RESTRAINED OPTIMISM'

AU081447 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 5 Jul 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Good Day!"]

[Text] "Good day!" is said by millions of people every day. "Good Day!" will be said by two statesmen to each other for the first time on 19 November in Geneva. It is not an exaggeration to say that many millions of people have been waiting for several years with hope and anxiety for this greeting.

The several-months-old rumor was confirmed yesterday both in Moscow and in Washington. Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan will meet with each other. It was possible to fix the time and place of the summit meeting and what remains is to clarify the agenda.

The U.S. side has already made it clear that four topics are planned for the discussion: Apart from the issues of arms limitation and bilateral relations, there are topics of local crisis situations and human rights. Lomeyko, Soviet foreign affairs spokesman, said, however that the issues for discussion will be those topics that both parties consider most important, namely the prevention of nuclear war, the elimination of the arms race on earth, and the prevention of its spreading to space. Lomeyko even mentioned a few concrete steps that could help normalize Soviet-U.S. relations. Among them is a complete halt of nuclear tests and the European deployment of medium-range missiles by either country.

The 4 and 1/2 months before the 19-20 November summit meeting will be spent in hard preparation by both Soviet and American diplomats. This is even more so because such high-level Soviet-U.S. discussions were held for the last time 6 years ago, when Brezhnev and Carter signed the SALT II treaty in 1979 in Vienna.

Since then a lot of things have happened to bring relations between the two counties to a low point; the arms limitations negotiations only started in March this year in Geneva. It is clear that certain progress in these negotiations would favorably influence the atmosphere of the Gorbachev-Reagan meeting.

However we hold no illusions concerning this announcement because it is an old truism that it is much easier to spoil than to improve something in politics. Nevertheless, it is natural that we are full of restrained optimism and expectations. The "Good day!" greeting in Geneva will surely mean at least that the two leading figures of our more and more impersonal world will, in a close and personal encounter, be able to examine what bridges can be built across the precipice dividing the two countries.

MOROTHY SPEAKS ON ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENTS, GOALS

AU040501 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 28 Jun 85 p 3

[Speech by Laszlo Marothy, member of the MSZMP Politburo and ''deputy chairman of the government,'' at 27 June meeting of economists in Nyiregyhaza: ''Economic Growth and the Conditions for It'']

[Text] The turbulent acceleration in the economy does not allow much time for medition. It is true, though, that in the atmosphere of changing values in the world's economy we have passed the hump of a path that was extremely troublesome for us. We must evaluate our resources as quickly as possible and begin utilizing them systematically. I am not exaggerating if I say that taking the correct direction in drawing up the Seventh 5-Year Plan will play a decisive role in placing Hungary's economy on the path of new development and in assisting the successful implementation of the plan.

Results and Tensions

There have been very promising achievements during the course of extensive development, but at the same time tensions have accumulated that must be solved by today's creative and working generation.

Let us take a look at some of the achievements: The national income figures of 1950 were exceeded by fivefold last year, the industrial production ninefold, the building industry's productivity sixfold, and the agricultural production twofold. These figures are based on a 1.2-fold increase in the number of wage earners and a 4.5-fold increase in fixed assets.

Regarding per capita gross domestic product, it is well known that we rank in the last third of European countries. This position clearly shows the extent of our lagging behind in productivity and particularly in the standard of technology. In addition to the changes in world economy and the oil price explosion, this lag has also contributed to unfavorable development in our export oppotunities and our export prices, and to the deteriorating terms of exchange resulting in a lower standard of living. In 1970-83 Hungary's terms of exchange depreciated by 26 percent. The resulting losses are estimated at roughly 500 billion forints. Thus fewer resources have been available for investment in the eighties. There is a much greater problem, however, namely that we have not been utilizing our available resources efficiently enough. Let it suffice to mention the age structure of produced goods based on investments; in recent years the ratio of new industrial products was 2-3 percent; goods whose production was discontinued in the year of production amounted to 1 percent. The average age limit of goods is 16 years.

We cannot, however, suddenly stop outdated and inefficient production because the export gained from it is still contributing to a necessary improvement in the balance of payment. On the other hand, inefficient productions are tying up valuable resources and blocking opportunities for progressive activities; thus we cannot make our exporting more efficient. Undoubtedly the right solution must be found in this latter field.

The economic policy of our party has found the right answers to the challenges of the world economy and to the worsening external conditions of recent years as far as they affect us. We have managed to stabilize our economic position and maintain our international solvency by increasing productivity and particularly by modifying the rate of distribution.

The beginning of the changeover to the new phase of development has, however, required sacrifices. The compulsory measures have touched a raw nerve in the production branches and the people's situation. Rather than continuing the tangible improvement in the standard of living attained in recent years, we were able to concentrate on maintaining the present standard; even so, we had to decrease the volume of investments substantially.

During the Seventh 5-Year Plan, however, it will not be possible to use a similar instrument in modifying the rate of distribution, because these resources have been exhausted. To further restrain consumption would put a strain on the tolerance level of the nation, and a restrictive investment policy would further widen the gap between us and those employing modern and high technology, and this would result in our completely falling behind.

The hardest nut to crack is the vicious circle of "readiness to export -- repayment services -- imports of high technology." So far we have been and still are forced to keep pace with the others. We must even achieve some advantages by taking only small steps in order to achieve a concentrated technological development by using an increasing portion of income from exports and thus strengthening our capacity to export. Only by doing this, step by step, will we break the grip of this present situation. Thus, for the sake of the most promising developments, it is absolutely important to reach an ever increasing level of high technology in our imports.

The energy restrictions are stricter than ever. In the coming planning period our energy consumption should only increase by 1 percent per annum. In a more favorable structure, a 1 percent increase in production could bring an additional 0.4 percent increase in energy consumption. However, this requires modern engineering and technology, supported by initiatives and solicitude, and last but not lest, a well-disciplined economic management. Otherwise the efforts to find additional energy will again take away financial resources from those branches that most urgently need developing.

At present we should consider several options. In the most realistic one, the so-called basic draft of the plan, we envisage:

-- a 13-16 percent increase in GNP;

-- a 14-17 percent increase in added value and net national production.

There can be a 2 percent annual increase in per capita real income. The ratio of both net and gross accumulation may begin to increase slowly but cannot, at the end of the decade, reach the level of 1980.

All these figures show that a policy must be pursued to motivate the creation of a production surplus based on increased efficiency. To achieve these targets, the interrelated efficiency of the financial branches must grow by 17-19 percent compared to the 9-10 percent in the previous planning period. In per capita net national production there must be an increase of 24-26 percent instead of the previous 14-15 percent, and the efficiency of fixed assets should surpass the minimum 1-2 percent growth by an increase of 7-8 percent. These targets must and can be attained in order to complete the process of recovery and begin the process of catching up with others on the market. It can be done, even if the starting position has been affected by this year's difficulties.

The Aims of the Seventh 5-Year Plan

Our basic aim is to complete the consolidation phase of the economy and initiate a more dynamic growth in the national economy. Therefore, our efforts are primarily focusing on tasks to considerably increase the economy's capacity to create incomes. This means that in our econoic policy we shall consistently maintain those factors in the trend since 1979 that have stood the test of time.

Naturally we have no chance to boost economic growth if we adhere to the same structure and the same economic process as previously. In order to create a firm basis for growth, it is necessary to accelerate the restructuring of production. The most fundamental means for this is an export-oriented policy of production and development that will enable us to cultivate market-oriented production methods in the economy. First of all, we must realize the energy saving projects that benefit the entire economy, those development projects that will, in general, attain savings in materials and, in particular, a better utilization of waste and secondary raw materials. More resources should be used for the development of electronics, automation, robotics, and biotechnology. In addition, development in engineering must be oriented toward transforming the microstructure.

It is not enough to maintain the differentiation on the basis of profitability; this tendency must also be promoted by sociopolitical methods. It is necessary to more effectively employ promoting and motivating mechanisms to make the compulsory economic activity and empirical problems result in higher productivity.

A great burden on our macroeconomic policy is the fact that various inefficient activities and deficiencies are tying up considerable resources. For various reasons, a certain number of companies cannot fulfill the requirements demanded by the changes in the external economy; nor can they as a consequence fulfill the requirements on stricter measures in the domestic economy. In cases where such shortcomings result from low-standard performance, the previous practice of settling financial deficits must stop. From now on a much more restricted use of state rehabilitation measures should be made, and when such measures are approved, they must only be employed in the most justified cases. Such measures must bring about a lasting improvement in the firm's operation and not serve just as a temporary solution. However, if a state rehabilitation measure, based on careful examination, cannot offer a long-term solution, the firm must be liquidated -- heeding, naturally, the workers' re-employment and a more frugal utilization of fixed assets.

It is well known that the vast majority of modern equipment and methods may only be obtained from capitalist countries. Thus a key project of economic development in the Seventh 5-Year Plan period is to incresase capabilities to export for convertible hard currency. It is also necessary to expand technological-scientific cooperation with these capitalist countries and to utilize all forms of cooperation that will enable us to improve our technological standard. It is necessary to take into account the possibilities for a more intensive utilization of foreign working capital in order to create a dynamic growth in our economy.

In the future we must strive more intensively to obtain an ever increasing amount of technical equipment and modern technology from the countries of socialist economic integration. We should initiate forms and methods of cooperation that will mutually promote the production of modern goods, an increase in turnover, an improvement in the goods and finances situation, and thus increase incentives for becoming interested in the joint development of promising activities affecting all parties involved.

The Role of Time

In view of changing over more quickly to the intensive phase of economic development, we must gradually and with perspective adjust our management structure to the realities of economic life. We must employ all methods available that can generate an improvement in efficiency. We principally rely on a preparedness for innovation, encouragement to take risks, and a boosting of the spirit of competitiveness; for this reason we will create all the necessary conditions for marketing, interest-motivation, and the required regulations. We have placed profit in the center of company interests. Naturally the enterprises are now expecting us to eliminate all obstacles from the road to healthy competition and the making of higher profits. We must assert our principle whereby the government is responsible for supply. Enterprises should sell where they obtain the highest profit. We are aware that such an ideal situation can develop only if traders and producers are faced with real and broad competition from imports. Until these conditions are established, the marketing problems must be solved by business methods within the framework of the government's role in market supervision.

In view of establishing a competitive spirit, a principle must be employed that assures that an improvement of enterprises, opportunities for investments, and an increase in personal income will follow the rule of profitability. The practice must cease whereby central measures equalize differences in company incomes.

One cannot ignore the role of time. Therefore we can only rely on the influence of self-regulating market principles and regulatory mechanisms to the extent that we are able to ensure the conditions for the proper functioning of the above principles. Otherwise exceptions will break the rule and discredit methods that have stood the test of time. We do not need this because there are already people who misinterpret our correct decisions. These people, for example, interpret our efforts to establish company independence, increase competition, and establish proper market conditions as if the state wanted to get rid of its responsibilities. Obviously this is not the case: The state, namely the central management, will still be present in the economy, but will make the system of rights and responsibilities more understandable. The center stage of the economy is the enterprise sphere. We intend to establish a well-directed role of ownership for the state and better organize the economic tasks of the enterprise. We must further improve governing activity as well. This means not only decentralizing responsibilities and the area of competence to a most reasonable extent and increasing the standard of state management, but also ensuring that the most important problems are submitted to the government in time and are carefully prepared.

In the future one must be more deliberate and practical in taking into account the fact that, in a certain sense, the general mood of society is a productive force. Certain negative phenomena, such as incomes not commensurate with performance and money-motivated careerism against the national interest, can upset the civil order and thus consume energy for growth. We must strive by all means to create facilities to unfold a progressive performance, to pay commensurately, and at the same time to allow a differentiation based on real values. Society can accept and acknowledge differences in living standards if they are the result of value-creating labor.

REPORTAGE ON URBAN'S 9 JULY PRESS CONFERENCE

Suggests Forming Press Tribunal

LD091912 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Urban recorded passages in quotation marks]

[Text] At the outset of today's press conference the government press spokesman returned to the manner in which 1 July was reported by the Western correspondents. He said among others:

"As I have already stated, and I confirm this with all my strength, there was not a single strike in Poland on that day. The attempts by a few or a few dozen people in a few enterprises in Poland to incite strikes were explained by me at the previous press conference. How can the Polish authorities prove that something did not take place when the Western correspondents report news that is untrue and false, and speak of events that did not take place. This, I would say, is a higher form of surrealism; (an event?) created on the basis of imagined reality against the background of calls for a strike on 1 July. This creates serious problems for us in connection with East-West relations, information flow, and CSCE procedures, and it requires our serious analysis. Maybe after such an analysis the Polish Government will put forward a proposal to establish a kind of international journalistic tribunal to carry out investigations and establish what is true and false, what is the source and what is not, and how one can insist on reliable information. We shall not agree to our defenselessness in the face of cynical lies."

Donald Forbes from REUTER asked if he could have a guarantee that in the future he will not be filmed by Polish television when, for instance, he takes a tour of industrial enterprises, as happened on 2 July in Ursus and in the Warsaw Steelworks. "You can have my assurance, sir, that we shall defend ourselves by all means against propaganda aggression and lies. No one is forcing you to do anything; if we wish to have our television cameras in an enteprise to show that Western journalists are there and the workers told them there was no strike, then of course we shall do this.

"I can't see anything improper in this and no one forces you to participate in anything. Simply, if you lie we shall defend ourselves against it. Let us not pretend to be children: You are not honest, objective observers, and please do not pretend insulted innocence. There is a political struggle here and it is from your side -- I declare it publicly -- dirty methods are being used. Name those who told you there was a strike there, let them speak about that in public."

Today, Minister Jerzy Urban also corrected many Western reports concerning other matters. Here is an example:

"Radio Free Europe accused General Czeslaw Kiszczak, minister of internal affairs, of lying. It was stated that his statements made at the Sejm meeting on 11 May 1985 were untrue, where General Kiszczak said it is significant that, despite the false myths disseminated deliberately, there are far fewer Citizens Militia functionaries per 100,000 inhabitants in Poland than policemen, for example, in France, Belgium, Italy, the FRG, or Great Britain. It is stated further that the number of militia men in Poland per 100,000 people is 550 and this date comes from reliable and competent sources. After that it is said that there are 250 policemen per 100,000 in the United States, 315 in the FRG, 260 in Great Britain, and 225 in France. In connection with this I would like to say the following:

"What General Kiszczak said about there being fewer militiamen in Poland per 100,000 people than policemen in the majority of Western countries, is true. There are 170 militia posts per 100,000 inhabitants in Poland."

More extensive reports from today's conference will be carried by tomorrow's press.

Denounces 'Dirty Tactics'

AU091614 Paris AFP in English 1555 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Warsaw, July 9 (AFP) -- Poland wants to set up an "international press tribunal" whose main goal would be to fight the "dirty tactics" of the Western press, Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban said today.

Mr. Urban denounced the "bias of most Western correspondents," which he said had been glaring in their coverage of the banned union Solidarity's call for a July 1 strike to protest meat price increases of 10 to 15 percent. Western journalists, he said in his weekly press conference, deliberately concealed the strike's failure by their reporting of "imaginary facts created by opposition spokesmen."

"We will use all legal means to defend ourselves against this aggressive propaganda and these lies," Mr. Urban said.

"Do not pretend to be scandalized innocents," he said. "This is political war and you -- I say it publicly -- are using dirty tactics."

He said the Polish Government envisaged the creation of an international press court that would "set professional standards for foreign correspondents and decide matters of journalistic ethics."

Refers to Money Owed USSR

LD091430 Warsaw PAP in English 1100 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Warsaw, July 9 -- The Polish Government Spokesman, Minister Jerzy Urban, today again denied the Western press reports that there had been work stoppages in Poland following meat price rises on July 1. Speaking to foreign correspondents accredited in Warsaw he emphasized that there had been no work stoppages nor strikes.

The minister denied a Radio Free Europe report claiming that there are 550 militiamen (policemen) to every 100,000 population in Poland. The actual figure is 170 to 100,000, he said, adding that the figure excluded ZOMO [Citizens Militia Motorized Reserve] riot police, similarly as in Western statistics.

Answering a question, the government spokesman said Poland also used credits granted it by socialist countries. The Polish debt to those countries at the end of this year will amount to 5.1 billion transfer roubles. Poland will owe 72 per cent of the debt to the Soviet Union, he added.

Rejects Kohl Overture

LD091356 Hamburg DPA in German 1313 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Jul (DPA) -- Polish Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban today categorically rejected the suggestion by Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl to establish a German-Polish youth institution or any other extension to the youth exchange between the two countries.

In response to a question from a GDR correspondent, Urban told the press in Warsaw that Poland does not need to accede to this proposal because there are enough holiday places for young Polish people in their own country, as well as a broad exchange with the GDR and the CSSR. A large Polish delegation is also participating in the yough festival in Moscow.

Urban made youth exchanges dependent on the state of political relations and gave an assurance that the format and extent of contacts with the FRG correspond to these relations, and exceed them to a certain extent. There are contacts with youth and student organizations. He who really wants a change in German-Polish relations on the basis of the 1970 treaty should, instead of making constant speeches about youth work, make an effort "in the FRG to remove all the obstacles that make progress in this sphere impossible." Thus, the recommendations on school textbooks should be implemented. An extension of youth exchanges cannot be negotiated if West German youth are brought up on "revisionist maps and names" and drawn into the expellee associations.

CHURCH FORBIDS PILGRIMS' NONRELIGIOUS SYMBOLS

AU091614 Paris AFP in English 1555 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Excerpt] The Polish Episcopate has published a pilgrims' guide forbidding pilgrims from wearing non-religious badges and shouting out non-religious slogans. The new regulations, adopted last month, are the first ever to lay down conditions for taking part in pilgrimages, which have often been attacked by the authorities as being coopted for political ends.

The pilgrimages concerned include the annual August pilgrimage to the sanctuary of the Black Virgin, Poland's patron saint, at Jasna-Gora in Central Poland.

REACTION TO REAGAN COMMENTS ON TERRORIST NATIONS

Examples of U.S. 'Terrorism'

LD091908 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Speaking at an American Bar Association conference, President Reagan admitted that there is growing resistance in developing countries to aggressive U.S. foreign policy aimed at subordinating developing states to the economic and strategic interests of Washington. President Reagan said that Washington will take action, and at the same time he referred to a lesson of American history.

Among the states mentioned by the President as allegedly threatening the United States are Cuba and Nicaragua. Let us make a simple comparison. The United States has 9,363,000 sq kilometers and 233 million inhabitants. Cuba has less than 111,00 sq kilometers and 10 million inhabitants. Nicaragua has 130,000 sq kilometers and slightly over 3 million inhabitants. Ronald Reagan's administration talks about threats from those two states in order to justify its policy in Central America and the Caribbean.

Since the President of the United States referred to a lesson of American history it is worth recalling who, for many years, has been implementing the policy of state terrorism.

In 1961, 2 years after the victory of the Cuban revolution, groups of counterrevolutionaries equipped and trained by the CIA attempted to invade Cuba.

In 1965, 40,000 American marines landed in the Dominican Republic to suppress the uprising there against a military dictatorship.

In 1973, at Washington's inspiration and with its logistical support, the Chilean Army, commanded by right-wing officers, overthrew the progressive government of Salvador Allende.

In 1983, on President Reagan's orders, American marines invaded the tiny Caribbean island of Grenada.

The Nicaraguan ports were also mined by speed boats operating from vessels anchored in international waters. At Nicaragua's borders with Costa Rica and Honduras, units of counterrevolutionary mercenaries financed by the CIA are operating, and the U.S. Government has announced an embargo on trade with Managua.

Comments 'Defiant,' 'Tough'

LD092228 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2110 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Press agencies today devote a lot of space to yesterday's speech by President Reagan. All describe it as defiant and extremely tough. The fact that in many countries there is growing opposition towards U.S. foreign policy aimed at subordinating them [words indistinct] the President sees as a sign of international terrorism.

The President accused Iran, Libya, North Korea, Cuba, and Nicaragua of belonging to a confederation of terrorist states. Most of the terrorists, the President said, who kidnap and murder American citizens are trained, financed, and directly or indirectly controlled by this group of radical and totalitarian governments. All these states are united by one simple criminal occurrence, fanatical hatred of the United States, our nation, our way of life, and our international position.

UPI drew attention to the fact that the President exaggerated considerably. But Reagan continued, saying that the U.S. will not tolerate these attacks by outlawed states run by a strange collection of misfits, looney tunes, and squalid criminals. That is only a sample of the original text of the speech by the President of the United States.

Immediately after the speech the Nicaraguan Embassy issued a statement saying its government condemns all forms of terrorism, and accusing the United States of systematic support of terrorism against Nicaragua.

Agencies report that Fidel Castro reacted by saying: This Reagan is probably a madman. REUTER stated that the President complains about the anti-American mood in Central America, but is that not the result of numerous interventions by U.S. marines in various countries of the region, of open support given by Washington to antinational regimes in El Salvador and Honduras, and attempts and threats of military aggression against Cuba and Nicaragua?

Agencies also draw attention to the increasing anti-Soviet campaign in the United States. PRAVDA wrote about it yesterday. A day does not go by without statements on the alleged threat of the USSR in American media. There are attempts to convince Americans that almost every Soviet citizen arriving in the United States or working there is a spy interested in scientific and technological secrets and trying to trap decent citizens of the United States. An author of the article in PRAVDA gives as an example installation of the most modern intelligence equipment in buildings of the Soviet official institutions in the United States. All is done in order to expand the activities of U.S. intelligence bodies, to sharpen police control over the population, and to divert the attention of international public opinion from Washington's militaristic policy, from preparations for space and nuclear war.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON JARUZELSKI VISIT, TALKS

Meets With Planinc

LD092022 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1500 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Jul (TANJUG) -- During a nearly 3-hour-long meeting today, Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], and General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and Polish premier, expressed complete identity of views in judging that cooperation between the SFRY and the PPR is developing satisfactorily and that the two countries have achieved stable economic relations. The two sides agree that their relations and cooperation are developing despite the internal economic difficulties they face and both are convinced that during the 1986-1990 5-Year Plan they can achieve even better results.

Milka Planinc and Wojciech Jaruzelski were unanimous in expressing the view that the level attained proved that Yugoslav-Polish relations and cooperation are traditionally friendly and stable and that they are based on the mutually accepted principles of sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, equality, and noninterference. A contribution is also made to this by the mutual respect shown for the specific nature of the paths of internal development and different international positions: that of the SFRY as a socialist nonaligned country and of the PPR as a socialist Warsaw Pact member-country. It was stressed that these and other differences are not an obstacle to developing relations and cooperation.

Today's meeting between Milka Planinc and Jaruzelski is seen by both sides as the continuation of the talks held by the two premiers in Warsaw in July last year. This is why it was stated that the existing continuity of mutual ties and meetings should be preserved and further intensified.

During a separate 1/2-hour meeting, which preceded the plenary session of the two government delegations, Milka Planinc and Wojciech Jaruezlski exchanged views on the most important international problems and on the prospects for bilateral relations between the SFRY and the PPR and briefed each other on developments in the two countries.

During their talks the two premiers made a general assessment of the international situation and informed each other of the foreign political activities of both countries in connection with the international situation. Milka Planinc and Jaruzelski paid particular attention to assessing international economic problems, including the problem of overindebtedness, the settling of which is of interest to both the SFRY and the PPR. The president of the FEC pointed out the obstacles hindering the developing countries' efforts because of the closed military-political and economic groupings which hinder the free transfer of goods and know-how between countries.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and Polish premier, briefed his hosts on the progress of economic reform in Poland. He said that positive experience has already been gained and added that the Polish road of economic development is an irreversible process. Jaruzelski stressed that the Polish leadership is now dealing with the problem of finding the best way to centralize economic resources to ensure the country's general needs on one hand and to preserve the independence of enterprises and develop their ability to take initiatives on the other.

The Polish premier also briefed his hosts on the state -- as he put it -- of good relations with the USSR and cooperation within the CEMA framework, adding that this is of great importance for the PPR and its development.

Jaruzelski stressed that Poland thinks very highly of the SFRY's activity within the Nonaligned Movement, and that the Polish stance toward the activities and initiatives of the movement as a whole is one of respect.

Within the context of examining wider questions of economic relations between the SFRY and the PPR and their current cooperation and prospects for development, Milka Planinc and Wojciech Jaruzelski especially stressed that in recent years they have been developing successfully and becoming richer, thanks primarily to the complementary nature of the economies of the two countries and to the measures they are taking. Compared with 1979, the last year before the well-known Polish crisis, commodity exchange between the two countries in 1983 was 20 percent up and has been constantly rising since then with the result that this year -- according to estimates -- it will even exceed the planned $750 million. During the next 5 years growth of as much as 60 percent is expected compared with 1981-85, that is to say it is expected that trade will reach the value of $4.9 billion.

The two premiers made the assessment that Yugoslav-Polish economic cooperation and trade is one of the most dynamic ones, and this applies especially to Yugoslav exprots to the PPR.

The two delegations noted that the volume of the SFRY's commodity exchange last year attained the highest level our country has ever had with the PPR, but they also stressed the need to pay even greater attention to higher forms of collaboration, cooperation, and especially to specialization whose share in the overall commodity exchange even now has reached the enviable level of 25 percent. Opportunities are especially significant in the production of machine equipment, in electronics, the cable industry, the light and food industries, and in the manufacture of household goods.

The importance of expanding scientific and technological cooperation was also stressed during the talks today and so was the need for the new agreement to secure better the links between science and the economy and also the need to perceive the conditions relating to the consolidation of cultural and educational cooperation.

The SFRY and the PPR today signed a protocol laying down the main directions for economic and scientific-technological cooperation for 1986-1990, in which a niche has been found for the stands and assessments made during the talks. The document was signed by Spasoje Medenica, a member of the FEC, and Tadeusz Nestorowicz, Polish minister of foreign trade. Premiers Milka Planinc and Wojciech Jaruzelski were present at the signing ceremony.

Protocol Signed

LD091733 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1358 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Jul (TANJUG) -- A protocol on the basic directions of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the SFRY and the PPR for 1986 to 1990 was signed today.

The protocol will be the basis for the agreement on the concrete forms of economic relations and the extent of commodity exchange in the next 5 years.

As in the talks between Milka Planinc and Wojciech Jaruzelski, that is between the government delegations of the two countries, the protocol also establishes that the expansion of bilateral economic and scientific-technological cooperation in the next 5-year plan will be of great importance for the development of their economies. Cooperation will therefore emphasize increasing higher forms of partnership between production organizations, in particular industrial cooperation and specialization. The protocol also establishes the participation of separate economic branches in the exchange, in the structure of which [word indistinct] installations and equipment (37 percent) and raw materials and other materials (46 percent) will account for more than four-fifths of overall cooperation.

It is expected that the participation of food and agricultural products in the 1986-1990 exchange will be 6 percent, industrial mass consumption of goods 8 percent, and construction services 3 percent.

The protocol was signed by Spasoje Medenica, FEC member, and Tadeusz Nestorowicz, Polish minister of foreign trade. The prime ministers of the two countries, Milka Planinc and Wojciech Jaruzelski, and members of the government delegations were present at the signing of the document.

Dizdarevic Meets Olszowski

LD092258 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1941 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Jul (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Stefan Olszowski, Polish minister of foreign affairs, judged today that great progress had been made in Yugoslav-Polish relations and that this was in keeping with the traditional friendship between the two countries. During their 2 and 1/2 hour talk in Belgrade, the two ministers of foreign affairs carried out an exhaustive exchange of views on bilateral relations and the current international situation.

Apart from making a very positive joint assessment of Yugoslav-Polish relations, Raif Dizdarevic and Stefan Olszowski stressed the importance of such contacts at high and highest levels for the development of bilateral cooperation, to which particular contribution had been made by the visit paid to the PPR last year by Milka Planinc, FEC president, and the current visit to the SFRY by General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers.

The two sides agree that cooperation should be intensified in all fields. During the detailed survey of individual spheres of cooperation particular attention was paid to the successful development of economic ties and it was judged that conditions for their expansion on a long-term basis were good.

Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Stefan Olszowski, minister of foreign affairs, positively assessed scientific-technological and cultural cooperation between the two countries and the contacts between scientific institutions and academies.

The Yugoslav and Polish ministers of foreign affairs, also discussed current international relations issues.

Both sides noted that the international situation was grave and full of danger, but it was also stated that there were elements in it which gave hope that the peaceful settlement of problems would triumph as a strategic orientation.

International problems were approached from the point of view of what the two countries could do to ensure the consolidation of peace in the world and curb the arms race and how the forthcoming celebration of the 10th anniversary of the adoption of the Helsinki Final Act could be used to give a fresh impetus to the CSCE process. Views were also exchanged on the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the UN. Stress was laid on the importance of member-states being represented by their top leaders at the jubilee session of the UN General Assembly in New York this autumn, which was what nonaligned countries had already decided to do. The presence of the highest number of heads of state or government, it was stated, would represent full support for the relaxation of tension and intensification of cooperation in the world. This kind of participation by member-states in the celebration of the world organization's anniversary would provide an opportunity for numerous bilateral meetings and would give an impetus to North-South dialogue.

Stefan Olszowski briefed Raif Dizdarevic on Polish appraisals of a number of international issues, specially the arms race, and on Polish relations with individual countries.

Raif Dizdarevic stressed that the Nonaligned Movement was in a period of intensified activity in the solution of many questions relative to the struggle for peace, disarmament, development and equitable international cooperation. He said that ways were sought for greater involvement of nonaligned countries in the solution of international economic problems and that the number of actions taken by the Nonaligned Movement in international relations in general is increasingly high.

The federal secretary briefed the Polish foreign minister on Yugoslav views on the present state of international relations and on the importance of the involvement not only by great but also by small- and medium-sized countries in creating an atmosphere of cooperation and of support for everything which leads to detente and to halting the arms race. This, said Raif Dizdarevic, is one of the basic preoccupations of the SFRY as a socialist and nonaligned country, and of the Nonaligned Movement as a whole.

Vlajkovic Receives Jaruzelski

LD092122 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1949 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Jul (TANJUG) -- Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, had talks in the White Palace at Dedinje tonight with Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, who is paying an official and friendly visit to the SFRY. During a friendly meeting views were exchanged on cooperation between the two countries and on current international issues.

Bilateral relations were assessed as traditionally friendly. Both sides expressed the desire for these relations to be promoted further. Wojciech Jaruzelski conveyed to the president of the SFRY Presidency an invitation from Henryk Jablonski, president of the Polish Council of State, to visit Poland.

Concern was expressed over the unfavorable development of the international situation and existing focal points of crises, the arms race, pressure, and interference. In this connection the need was pointed out of investing efforts by the entire international community toward preserving peace and strengthening security.

All countries should be included in this process. The hope was expressed that the renewed dialogue between the great powers will produce results.

As far as focal points of crisis are concerned the dangerous situation in southern Africa was pointed out which poses a threat to peace in a wider area too. It was said that the aggressive policy of the Republic of South Africa is the main reason for this situation. The documents of the world organizations and of nonaligned countries form the basis for resolving the problem, hand in hand with respect for the legitimate rights of the peoples in that area to freedom and independence.

Reference was also made to the internal development in the two countries in which context both sides stressed the efforts being made toward strengthening the economic basis and the democratic development of society.

After the talks the president of the Yugoslav Presidency gave a dinner in honor of Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers. During the dinner both the host and the guest delivered appropriate toasts.

Officials Hold Talks

LD091333 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1120 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Jul (TANJUG) -- Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, who is accompanying Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR, held talks in Belgrade today. On behalf of the LCY the talks were also attended by Stanislav Stojanovic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. The PZPR was represented by Boguslaw Kolodziejczak, director of the Chancery of the PZPR Central Committee Secretariat.

A cordial and friendly exchange of opinions on topical issues of LCY-PZPR cooperation and their activity on the international scene took place.

RADIO REPORTS U.S. LIST OF TERRORIST COUNTRIES

LD091853 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 9 Jul 85

[From the "Radio Newsreel" program]

[Text] As is stated in Washington today the list of the terrorist countries of the State Department is longer than the one given by President Reagan yesterday. Syria and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen are also on it. In a speech at the convention of the American Bar Association yesterday Reagan gave the names of five countries which, in his view, are instigators and exporters of international terrorism. These are Iran, Libya, North Korea, Cuba, and Nicaragua. In an attempt to explain the difference between the two lists, the White House spokesman explained that Reagan's list was more illustrative in character.

[Belgrade TANJUG in English at 1717 GMT on 9 July adds: "Official quarters explain that Reagan avoided to mention Syria only because Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad provided great help to Americans in solution of the crisis with hostages in Beirut. The U.S. earlier included Syria among countries which 'instigate and export terrorism.'"]

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES NEW ANTI-INFLATION MEASURES

LD092157 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1804 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, July 9 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Government announced in the parliament today new measures for curbing the inflation which at the end of last year reached 53.2 percent.

Involved are measures to stimulate production, exports and productivity. The government will also propose measures for the financial consolidation of the economy and certain improvements in the credit-monetary policy. It was assessed that the government's anti-inflationary measures to date have not yielded satisfactory results.

The inflation -- in terms of retail prices in March of this and the last year -- at the end of the first quarter reached 70 percent, in May 84 percent and in June decreased by some 4 percent.

This April the government ordered all working organizations which unjustiably increased the prices of their products to return them to the February level.

A National Bank of Yugoslavia director Vukasin Markovic said that on top of the list causes of the growth of the inflation are unpaid bank credits, bills without cover, unfavourable exchange (?rate) of the dinar.

MAMULA MEETS WITH DEFENSE COMMITTEE DELEGATES

LD091803 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1409 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Jul (TANJUG) -- Ilijaz Kurtesi, president of the SFRY Assembly; Miodrag Trifunovic, president of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber; and Dusan Pekic, chairman of the Committee for National Defense of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber, today had talks -- according to the information released -- with Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense. The talks focused on the activities which the secretariat is fulfilling in cooperation with the organs and working bodies of the SFRY Assembly.

During the talks, at which the closest associates of the federal secretary of national defense were present, Admiral Mamula stressed, among other things, that the federal secretariat was collaborating very well with appropriate assembly organs and working bodies and that it gets full cooperation in the solution of all the issues and problems discussed during the sessions of various committees. Admiral Mamula also stressed that the Federal Secretariat of National Defense is in a situation immediately preceding the adoption of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] development plan for the period between 1986 and 1990, and that the assembly is currently dealing with several laws regulating the problems of national defense and of our Armed Forces. This means that this convocation of the SFRY Assembly will discuss and make decisions on issues of very great importance for the further development and consolidation of national defense. In this connection, said Admiral Mamula, the federal secretariat has prepared a projection of YPA development during the period ending in 1990 that established the basic objectives and weight of the development as well as the substance of appropriate programs of organizational, cadre and technical development, and of ensuring regular life and work, of YPA units and institutions.

It was stressed during the talks that according to the program of work of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber the law on changes and amendments to the law on military service and the law on changes and amendments to the law on military schools and YPA scientific and research institutions, will be discussed, among other things. By the end of the year the chamber will also discuss the report on the work of the Federal Secretariat of National Defense in 1984, a report on the state of defense preparations of the country and on extent to which the economy is prepared to operate in wartime conditions, and also a report on the attained degree of development of territorial defense.

In making an assessment of the very successful cooperation between the SFRY Assembly and its working bodies and the Federal Secretariat of National Defense, President Kurtesi stressed that the delegate assembly is fully informed on the most topical questions and problems which the federal secretariat is facing and that it has a understanding regarding their solution.

Speaking of the stabilization developments and of the way stabilization is being carried out now in our country, the SFRY Assembly president stressed especially that the YPA is behaving in a stabilization spirit at all levels and that by its overall conduct and involvement it is making a significant contribution to the implementation of the agreed upon objectives.

DANAS VIEWS GORBACHEV'S 'DYNAMIC' WORK STYLE

LD091348 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1125 GMT 9 Jul 85

["Mikhail Gorbachev -- Dynamic Leader" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Zagreb, July 9 (TANJUG) -- Soviet party leader Mikhail Gorbachev, pursuing a clearly charted path, took his fist steps in the personnel area and did so not at all accidentally, since only new personalities with a new style of work can alter old habits, the Yugoslav weekly DANAS of Zagreb writes in its latest issue.

The new dynamic style of work introduced by Gorbachev was reflected in the numerous personnel changes made in the Soviet leadership last week, DANAS writes. Since coming to head the Soviet party, Gorbachev has made more personnel changes than have been carried out in the Soviet Union throughout the past twenty years. Grigoriy Romanov is no longer a member of the party Politburo, Andrey Gromyko has been elected head of state, Shevardnadze, the same generation as Gorbachev, has taken over foreign policy, and four new members have been elected to the Politburo, DANAS sets out.

Gorbachev views that activation of popular masses and a speedy elimination of inertia and inefficiency as a prerequisite of reforms and prosperity in the country, the Yugoslav weekly sets out. The stability aimed for by Brezhnev eventually developed into stagnation. It is, therefore, quite clear why Gorbachev insists so not only on changes but in their speed, DANAS writes.

The resoluteness and speed with which the new Soviet party leader has acted has, nevertheless, surprised observers, the weekly notes. Khrushchev's reformatory powers were blocked for three years by intra-party wrangling, and it took Brezhnev virtually five years to win undisputed authority, DANAS writes. In conclusion, it wonders whether Gorbachev has succeeded in accomplishing in three months what it had taken Brezhnev five years.

TANJUG REPORTS COMMUNIQUES WITH ZAMBIA, ANGOLA

Vlajkovic-Kaunda Communique

LD050927 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0840 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Lusaka, 5 Jul (TANJUG) -- The SFRY and Zambia are maintaining exceptionally good bilateral relations. This is one of the basic assessments made in the Yugoslav-Zambian communique published in Lusaka today at the end of the 3-day visit paid by Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, to friendly and nonaligned Zambia.

The communique also lays stress on the joint assessment that greater pressure should be exerted on the Pretoria regime to reject apartheid, halt attacks on neighboring countries, and facilitate the implementation of UN Resolution 435 on Namibia.

President Kenneth Kaunda and president Radovan Vlajkovic, whose official visit to Zambia lasted from 3 to 5 July, exchanged views on developments in the Nonaligned Movement after the New Delhi summit and on preparations for the forthcoming conference of nonaligned countries' foreign affairs ministers, due to be held in Luanda in September.

Kaunda and Vlajkovic also discussed East-West relations. Both sides said that the two superpowers should be urged to continue contacts in order to reach an agreement on nuclear arms reduction and disarmament. This, according to the assessment made in the communique, would be in the interests of the international community and universal detente.

As nonaligned and developing countries, Yugoslavia and Zambia are deeply interested in the settling of the problem of such countries' debts.

During their talks, which lasted for 5 hours, presidents Kaunda and Vlajkovic also considered other international issues, as well as issues concerning bilateral relations.

Expressing gratitude for the heartfelt welcome in Zambia, Radovan Vlajkovic reiterated that the SFRY was awaiting President Kaunda's visit, which had been agreed upon but could not take place as scheduled.

Vlajkovic-Dos Santos Communique

LD071059 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0620 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] Luanda, 7 Jul (TANJUG) -- The SFRY fully supports the measures that Angola is taking in its effort to defend itself from aggression and the destabilizing actions carried out by the Pretoria regime and the armed groups in its service, states a joint communique issued in Luanda today, at the conclusion of Radovan Vlajkovic's, SFRY Presidency president, and the Yugoslav delegation's official friendly visit to that friendly African country. The SFRY also supports Angola's efforts aimed at a peaceful solution to the southern Africa problem.

During the talks between the two delegations led by presidents Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Radovan Vlajkovic, a detailed analysis was made regarding the situation in southern Africa.

Both sides strongly condemned the apartheid policy carried out by the South African minority regime and spoke in favor of its abolition. Presidents Dos Santos and Radovan Vlajkovic gave their full support to the Namibian people's liberation struggle under the leadership of their legitimate representative, the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO]. The two sides pointed out the necessity for the international community's more active involvement aimed at the unconditional application of the UN plan on Namibia, in keeping with Security Council Resolution 435.

Angola and the SFRY stressed the results of the ministerial conference of the Nonaligned Movement's Coordination Bureau, which was held in New Delhi. During their talks, the two delegations strongly condemned the formation of the so-called temporary government in Namibia, judging this step as another maneuver by Pretoria aimed at postponing the granting of Namibian independence, counter to the position of the entire international community.

The two sides consider that the South African racist regime's minority government is fully responsible for jeopardizing Angola's security, independence, and territorial integrity. They strongly condemned all of South Africa's acts of armed aggression, sabotage, and subversion carried out on Angola's territory.

Both Angola and the SFRY advocate peaceful solutions to the problems of Chad and Western Sahara, on the basis of the OAU decision, and generally accepted principles of peoples' right to self-orientation. The two presidents stressed, in this context, the OAU's irreplaceable role in resolving the problems facing the African Continent.

The SFRY Presidency president and the president of the Peoples Republic of Angola noted, in their talks on the international situation, that it is characterized by an accumulation of existing problems, conflicts, and crises in various parts of the world. They strongly condemned the use of force, threats of force, and interference in internal affairs and pressures in international relations. The two presidents underlined the necessity of taking immediate measures aimed at preventing negative developments and at restoring the process of detente. They pointed out the need to respect the principle of peaceful coexistence and to develop the role of the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement, the OAU, and other international organizations, involved in resolving international conflicts and preserving world peace and security.

The two presidents regretfully noted the lack of positive results in eliminating the gap between the developed and underdeveloped countries, which is leading the underdeveloped countries toward an ever increasing lagging behind and impoverishment.

The need for and importance of the concrete actions of the international community was stressed, particularly of the Nonaligned Movement, aimed at establishing a new and more just international economic system. The presidents of Angola and the SFRY particularly stressed the need to change the present approach to the problem of external debt repayment, which is becoming an increasing burden to the underdeveloped countries and which indicates the negative influence of this problem vis-a-vis those countries' sociopolitical and cultural development.

Presidents Dos Santos and Vlajkovic reaffirmed Angola and the SFRY's loyalty to the policy of nonalignment and underlined the importance for mankind of the nonaligned policy's original principles aimed at resolving the burning international issues that burden mankind.

They also expressed regret over conflicts and disagreements between individual nonaligned countries, that represent a threat to the movement's unity and weakens its capacity for action. Both sides declared their readiness to intercede in favor of a consistent change of the decisions adopted at the Nonaligned Movement's last summit in New Delhi.

The two presidents devoted special attention to the preparations of the nonaligned countries' forthcoming ministerial conference in Luanda this September. The Yugoslav side expressed satisfaction at the fact that the next nonaligned ministerial conference will be convened in Angola's capital, and that the preparations have been very successful, efficient, and accomplished according to plan.

Radovan Vlajkovic, SFRY Presidency president, invited President Dos Santos to visit the SFRY. The invitation was accepted with pleasure and the date is to be fixed at a later time.

CSSR NATIONAL FRONT DELEGATION VISITS

Talks With Kurtesi

LD091643 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1346 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Jul (TANJUG) -- SFRY Assembly President Ilijaz Kurtesi received a CSSR National Front delegation led by Dr Tomas Travnicek, CSSR National Front deputy chairman and CPCZ Central Committee member.

President Kurtesi acquainted the guests with the SFRY Assembly's position and role within the Yugoslav sociopolitical system and its structure, competences, the relations between the Federal Chamber and the Chamber of Republics and Provinces, as well as with the relations between the SFRY Assembly and the Federal Executive Council [EEC], and the sociopolitical organizations. He particularly pointed out the main directions of the activities currently taking place within the SFRY Assembly.

The Czechoslovak delegation explained the position, role, and tasks of the CSSR National Front Organization, the basic characteristics of the CSSR's election system, and pointed out the relations and cooperation between the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly and the National Front Organization, and particularly the National Front's role in the Czechoslovak election system.

Received by Ribicic

LD092338 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1407 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Jul (TANJUG) -- Mitja Ribicic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium today received a CSSR National Front delegation led by Tomas Travnicek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and deputy chairman of the National Front, who are visiting the SFRY at the invitation of the SAWPY Federal Conference. They stressed the importance of cooperation between the LCY and CPCZ for the development of friendly relations between our two socialist countries to which a great contribution is made by successful cooperation between the SAWPY and the CSSR National Front.